FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 18, 1861. [NO. 2281.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us *when* making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE DEMAND FOR FORT SUMTER.

The following is the closing reply of the President, through the Secretary of War, to the demand of South Carolina, through Mr. Hayne, for the surrender of Fort Sumter. The entire correspondence is too long for our columns:—

THE FINAL REPLY TO MR. HAYNE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 6, 1861.

SIR: The President of the United States has received your letter of the 31st ultimo, and has charged me with the duty of replying thereto.

In the communication addressed to the President by Governor Pickens, under date of the 12th of January, and which accompanies yours now before me, his Excellency says:

"I have determined to send to you Hon. I. W. Hayne, the Attorney General of the State of South Carolina, and have instructed him to demand the surrender of Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, to the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina. The demand I have made of Major Anderson, and which I now make of you, is suggested bec use of my earnest desire to avoid the bloodshed which a persistence in your attempt to retain the possession of that fort will cause, and which will be unavailing to secure to you that possession, but induce a calamity most deeply to be deplored."

The character of the demand thus authorized to be made appears—under the influence, I presume, of the correspondence with the Senators to which you refer—to have been modified by subsequent instructions of his Excellency dated the 26th, and received by yourself on the 30th of January, in which he says:

"It is so that Fort Sumter is held as property, then as property the rights, whatever they may be, of the United States, can be ascertained; and for the satisfaction of these rights the pledge of the State of South Carolina you are authorized to give."

The full scope and precise purport of your instructions, as thus modified, you have expressed in the following words:

"I do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of the State—its Attorney General—to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain and to pledge the State to make good all injury to the rights of property which arise from the exercise of the claim."

And lest this explicit language should not sufficiently define your position, you add:

"The proposition now is that her (South Carolina's) law officer should under authority of the Governor and his Council distinctly pledge the faith of South Carolina to make such compensation, in regard to Fort Sumter and its appurtenances and contents, to the full extent of the money value of the property of the United States delivered over to the authorities of South Carolina by your command."

You then adopt his Excellency's train of thought upon the subject so far as to suggest that the possession of Fort Sumter by the United States, "if continued long enough, must lead to collision," and that "an attack upon it would scarcely improve it as property, whatever the result, and, if captured, it would no longer be the subject of account."

The proposal, then, now presented to the President, is simply an offer on the part of South Carolina to buy Fort Sumter and contents as property of the United States, sustained by a declaration, in effect, that if she is not permitted to make the purchase, she will seize the fort by force of arms. As the initation of a negotiation for the transfer of property between friendly Governments, this proposal impresses the President as having assumed a most unusual form. He has, nowever, investigated the claim on which it professes to be based, apart from the declaration that accompanies it. And it may be here remarked that much stress has been laid upon the employment of the words "property" and "public property" by the President in his several messages. These are the most comprehensive terms which can be used in such a connexion, and surely, when referring to a fort or any other public establishment, they embraced the entire and undivided interest of the Government therein.

The title of the United States to Fort Sumter is complete and incontestible. Were its interest in this property purely proprietary, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, it might probably be subjected to the exercise of the right of eminent domain; but it has also political relations to it of a much higher and more imposing character than those of mere proprietorship. It has absolute jurisdiction over the fort and the soil on which it stands. This jurisdiction consists in the authority to "exercise exclusive legislation" over the property referred to, and is therefore clearly incompatible with the claim of eminent domain now insisted upon by South Carolina. This authority was not derived from any questionable, revolutionary source, but from the peaceful cession of South Carolina herself, acting through her Legislature, under a provision of the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina can no more assert the right of eminent domain over Fort Sumter than Maryland can assert it over the District of Columbia. The political and proprietary rights of the United States in either case rest upon precisely the same ground.

The President, however, is relieved from the necessity of further pursuing this inquiry by the fact that, whatever may be the claim of South Carolina to this fort, he has no constitutional power to cede or surrender it. The property of the United States has been acquired by force of public law, and can only be disposed of under the same solemn sanctions. The President, as the head of the Executive branch of the Government only, can no more sell and transfer Fort Sumter to South Carolina than he can sell and convey the Capitol of the United States to Maryland, or to any other State or individual seeking to possess it. His Excellency the Governor is too familiar with the Constitution of the United States, and with the limitations upon the powers of the Chief Magistrate of the Government it has established, not to appreciate at once the soundness of this legal proposition.

The question of reinforcing Fort Sumter is so fully disposed of in my letter to Senator Slidell and others, under date of the 22d of January—a copy of which accompanies this—that its discussion will not now be renewed. I then said: "At the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major Anderson, because he makes no such request. Should his safety, however, require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them." I can add nothing to the explicitness of this language, which still applies to the existing status. The right to send forward reinforcements, when in the judgment of the President the safety of the garrison requires them, rests on the same unquestionable foundation as the right to occupy the fortress itself.

In the letter of Senator Davis and others to yourself, under date of the 15th ultimo, they say: "We, therefore, think it especially due from South Carolina to our States, to say nothing of other slaveholding States—that she should, as far as she can consistently with her honor, avoid initiating hostilities between her and the United States or any other Power;" and you now yourself give to the President the gratifying assurance that "South Carolina has every disposition to preserve the public peace;" and, since he is himself sincerely animated by the same desire, it would seem that this common and patriotic object must be of certain attainment. It is difficult, however, to reconcile with this assurance the declaration on your part that "it is a consideration of her (South Carolina's) own dignity as a sovereign, and the safety of her people, which prompts her to demand that this property should not longer be used as a military post by a Government she no longer acknowledges," and the thought you so constantly present that this occupation must lead to a collision of arms and the prevalence of civil war.

Fort Sumter is in itself a military post, and nothing else; and it would seem that not so much the fact as the purpose of its use should give to it a hostile or friendly character. This fortress is now held by the Government of the United States, for the same objects for which it has been held from the completion of its construction. These are national and defensive; and were a public enemy now to attempt the capture of Charleston or the destruction of the commerce of its harbor, the whole force of the batteries of this fortress would be at once exerted for their protection. How the presence of a small garrison, actuated by such a spirit as this, can compromise the dignity or honor of South Carolina, or become a source of irritation to her people, the President is at a loss to understand. The attitude of that garrison, as has been often declared, is neither menacing, nor defiant, nor unfriendly. It is acting under orders to stand strictly on the defensive, and the Government and people of South Carolina must well know that they can never receive aught but shelter from its guns, unless, in the absence of all provocation, they should assault it, and seek its destruction. The intent with which this fortress is held by the President is truthfully stated by Senator Davis and others, in their letter to yourself of the 15th January, in which they say: "It is not held with any hostile or unfriendly purpose towards your State, but merely as property of the United States which the President deems it his duty to protect and preserve."

If the announcement so repeatedly made of the President's pacific purposes in continuing the occupation of Fort Sumter until the question shall have been settled by competent authority has failed to impress the Government of South Carolina, the forbearing conduct of his Administration for the last few months should be received as conclusive evidence of his sincerity. And if this forbearance, in view of the circumstances which have so severely tried it, be not accepted as a satisfactory pledge of the peaceful policy of this Administration towards South Carolina, then it may be safely affirmed that neither language nor conduct can possibly furnish one. If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter, and peril the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

Hon. I. W. HAYNE,
Attorney General of the State of South Carolina.

[Col. Hayne replied to the above, but the President, finding the reply offensive to himself, returned it.]

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The following extract from the instructions of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy under President Pierce, to the Naval Commander on the California station, during the reign of the Vigilance Committee in that State and the threats of separating California from the Union, may properly be appended to the above:—

"The machinery of our Government is simple, yet complex. The powers delegated to it are well defined and limited. A strict observance of them within their prescribed limitations and restrictions can alone save our Union from the dangers which would inevitably imperil it in the event of a rash conflict between the Federal and State Governments. Before interfering with the domestic troubles in California you will await the orders of your Government. But duties of a somewhat different character may possibly devolve upon you, and events may possibly occur requiring your interposition.

"The laws of the Federal Government must be sustained and its property protected from violence.

"The extraordinary state of affairs in California can hardly be perfectly understood at this remote point, particularly when the accounts are conflicting. Statements in the press, emanating from eminent and well-known citizens intimate very strongly that this incomprehensible movement is not to end with what was avowed to be its original purpose, but that graver and more alarming events are contemplated. [The separation of California from the Union.] The President indulges the hope and belief that all such conclusions are without substantive foundation. Still he considers it wise, under the circumstances, to be prepared for emergencies. You will therefore have either at Mare Island or San Francisco, two or three national vessels, and retain them until the insurrectionary movements at San Francisco shall cease. One of them, if practicable, should be a steamer. You will, however, not order the St. Mary's from her present position, unless you find it indispensable for the successful execution of these orders, and unless her presence is not needed at Panama for the protection of American citizens. The present object is the protection of the public property and the officers of the Federal Government, nothing more. Should you be advised by the Collector of Customs, the Superintendent of the Mint, or judicial officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, the Sub-treasurer, or any of the public functionaries of the United States, that the public property is in danger, or that they are molested in the discharge of their duty, you will take judicious but firm steps to afford prompt protection both to the public property and the officers. You will furnish a copy of this despatch to the commanding officer of every man-of-war on the station."

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of the Census Bureau, has made up the following interesting table of the returns of the Census of 1860:

STATES.	Free.	Slave.	Total.	37th Congress.	38th Congress.
Maine,	619,658	.....	619,668	6	5
N. Hampshire,	326,072	.....	326,072	3	3
Vermont,	315,827	.....	315,827	3	3
Massachusetts	1,231,494	.....	1,231,494	11	10
Rhode Island,	174,621	.....	174,621	2	1
Connecticut,	460,670	.....	460,670	4	4
New York,	3,851,563	.....	3,851,563	33	30
New Jersey,	676,084	.....	676,084	5	5
Pennsylvania,	2,916,018	.....	2,916,018	25	23
Delaware,	110,558	1,805	112,363	1	1
Maryland,	646,183	85,382	731,565	6	6
Virginia,	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,399	13	11
North Carolina	679,965	328,377	1,008,342	8	7
South Carolina	308,186	447,185	715,871	6	4
Georgia,	615,386	467,461	1,082,797	8	7
Florida,	81,885	63,809	145,694	1	1
Alabama,	520,444	435,473	985,917	7	6
Mississippi,	407,551	479,607	887,158	5	5
Louisiana,	354,245	312,186	666,431	4	4
Arkansas,	331,710	109,065	440,775	2	3
Texas,	415,999	184,956	600,955	2	4
Tennessee,	859,528	287,112	1,146,640	10	8
Kentucky,	920,977	225,490	1,145,567	10	8
Ohio,	2,377,917	.....	2,377,917	21	19
Indiana,	1,350,802	.....	1,350,802	11	11
Illinois,	1,691,238	.....	1,691,238	9	13
Missouri,	1,085,590	115,619	1,201,209	7	9
Michigan,	754,291	.....	754,299	4	6
Wisconsin,	768,485	.....	768,485	3	6
Iowa,	682,002	.....	682,002	2	5
Minnesota,	172,793	.....	172,798	2	1
Oregon,	52,566	.....	52,566	1	1
California,	384,770	.....	384,770	2	3
Total,	27,241,791	3,999,353	31,241,144	237	233

The ratio of representation is 127,216.

TERRITORIES.

Kansas,	143,645
Nebraska,	28,893
New Mexico,	92,034
Utah,	50,000
Dekotah,	4,889
Washington,	11,624
District of Columbia,	75,821
Total,	486,346

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.—We are glad to see that our friend of the Democrat is out against the "precipitators." The Mecklenburg candidates, Messrs. Osborne and Johnston, are for immediate secession. The Democrat is for a peaceful and honorable settlement of our difficulties, if that be possible, and therefore declines to support those gentlemen, unobjectionable as they are in every other respect. They are both gentlemen of high character.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

UNION OR DISUNION.—This is the issue before the people of North Carolina. What does it mean?

A persistent effort is made by Disunionists to place the question before the people in a false light, hoping to excite feeling for or against particular sections of the country, and under that excitement to hurry them out of a Union with States many of whose people are hostile, and into a new Union, composed exclusively of States which may or may not be friendly, but are supposed to be our friends. As stated by a disunion contemporary in Eastern North Carolina, the issue sought to be made for this canvass by the Disunionists is, do you "prefer remaining with the North to going with the South?" There is no such issue before us. We have not to decide whether we hold this or that State or section in greater esteem. The question is: Shall we exert every honorable effort to perpetuate *this Government*, or shall we join in an effort to overthrow it? It is a grave issue: to be decided under no impulse of hasty resentment, but to be considered coolly and calmly, with all the wisdom, the moderation and the prudence we can command. Dangers are on every side. By reason and moderation alone, under the Providence of God, can we escape them.

Shall we destroy this Government? For near a century we have been accustomed to boast of it as the best on earth. And with great reason; for under it our country has with marvelous rapidity grown rich and great, powerful and respected, with so little burden to its citizens that in a State like ours we know of its existence only by reading of its transactions and enjoying, with very little thoughtfulness or thankfulness, its manifold blessings. In reading some months since the debates which attended the protracted struggle for the Speakership of the present House of Representatives, we were struck with the remark of a leading Congressman from a Southern State, an avowed disunionist, that so little interest had the people of his District in this Government, so little were they affected by its operations, that they only knew there was a Government by seeing it mentioned in the newspapers and hearing it spoken of by candidates. He thought that an irresistible argument in favor of their separation from the Government. Is it? "*That is the best Government which governs least.*" That is, he who enjoys and exercises undisturbed the right to do what the law allows, enjoys the best Government that man's wisdom can devise. Yet the remark, however misdirected its application, was almost literally true. Think of it for a moment: Outside of the great cities, where some come in contact with the Government through the custom-houses where duties on imported goods are paid, we have no knowledge that we are controlled or restrained or in any way affected by the Government. We *feel* no Government but that of our several States, and we know of the existence of *that* Government only by the annual visits of the tax-gatherer. But destroy the National Government: set up for ourselves: no man can be blind to the fact that, even if that destruction be effected by a peaceable separation of the constituent parts, *war must soon follow*. It is inevitable. With it come visits of the tax-gatherer, no longer like angel's visits, with heavier demands, and on our part less ability to meet them; bloodshed; all the horrors of civil war; and eventual destruction of that great interest whose safety is made the pretext for destroying the Government which protects it.

Shall we destroy such a Government? When oppression drives, or honor calls, when every honorable effort for peace has failed, we trust and believe that there is no Southern man who will stand back from a united effort for the overthrow of the oppressor. But though we have suffered grievous wrongs from the Northern people, the Government neither insults nor oppresses us. Let us cling to the hope that it may be perpetuated. Let us exhaust every honorable effort to save it. There is no reason why it may not be saved. Wise men, patriots, if the people will but discard the politicians for a little while, can and will save it and settle the distracting questions which divide us. The wise men who made this Government gave us a Constitution, and in that instrument they provided remedies, *or a mode for obtaining them*, for any evil which we now suffer from the people of the North, or anticipate from them or from the Government. Let us then exhaust all constitutional remedies. Let us at least seek to save, and not destroy our Government. It was the result of much anxiety, toil, blood and treasure, freely expended by our fathers. It has been and is the source of unnumbered blessings to us their children. Be it our task—it should be our pleasure—to do all that may be done without loss of honor to transmit it to our children more great and glorious and not less free than we received it.

In coolly and calmly urging these practical considerations upon the attention of our readers, as most of those who have long been our readers know, we feel the grievances of which the South has to complain quite as keenly as the most noisy of the "fire-eaters." We know, as every man must know, that however unwise the movements of the last few months, they have made it necessary that there be speedily a final settlement of the whole sectional question. We believe that such a settlement can be had; that the South can secure all its rights; and the Government a firmer foundation than ever. But we do not believe it good policy to entrust the task of settlement to "fire-eaters." *They* have had no small share in creating our troubles, and are not the men to compose them, if they desired, as they do not desire, a settlement; let us therefore send to our Convention men of another stamp. Nor yet, can we perceive the necessity or policy of doing what some of our contemporaries do, and what some complain of us and some abuse us for not doing, viz: filling our columns with disputations with Black Republicans. At this day our own people do not need to be told what are their grievances; and while such disputations would but further excite and unfit *their* minds for calm decision of a most momentous issue, the minds of the Northern people would in no way be affected, for they neither see nor read Southern newspapers. Our friends at the North are doing what can be done to save their people from sectional madness; in the same good cause we are humbly striving here. The whole matter—the issue in each section and the duties of patriots in each section—is well summed up in the following paragraph copied into the last Observer from one of the truest Northern (we should say National) newspapers. Read it again and think of the great truths embodied in a brief space:—

The Issue South.—The Stars and Stripes *vs.* Palmettoes and Pelicans.

The Issue North.—The Stars and Stripes *vs.* the Black Flag of Abolitionism.

Cling to and rally around, every where, the Stars and the Stripes. Down with the Black Flag, North, and down with the Pelicans, South. Every where up with the Stars and Stripes.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—It will be seen that the engrossed bill to aid the Coalfields Road and to extend it to the N. C. Road, passed its 2d reading yesterday in the Commons, 62 to 48.

THE PROSPECT.—Our readers will share our gratification in reading the following cheering article, which we take this morning from one of the best and most reliable journals in all the land:—

Coming Round.—In a political crisis like the present it is useful to take an occasional observation to discover how far the position of things has changed. On the 7th of November we saw the Republican party triumphant, and rejoicing over a victory which the Wilsons, the Sumners, and the Greeleys claimed would forever establish the principles of the Chicago platform. No new slave State should ever be admitted into the Union, and in no part of our Territories should slavery be tolerated; and the demand for the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills was, according to these gentlemen, mere impertinence.

Three months have passed, which, in the existence of a nation, is a scarcely appreciable space of time, and we find that a number of the prominent leaders of the Republican party have openly declared their willingness to sacrifice the most cherished article of their platform in order to save the Union. The originator of the doctrine of "the irrepressible conflict" has himself offered to make such conflict impossible by an amendment of the Constitution. He has declared that slavery in the Territories is no longer a practical question. Mr. Adams, formerly of the extreme left of the Republican party, and supposed to be in cordial communication with the Abolitionists, has offered to admit the whole territory south of 36° 30′ as a State, with the institution of slavery, already recognized in its code of territorial law, if the inhabitants of the Territory so desire. Mr. Cameron, Thurlow Weed, Judge Kellogg, and other prominent Republicans, have intimated their readiness to adopt Mr. Crittenden's original resolutions. The repeal of the Personal Liberty bills is promised by them all, and one of the States has already led the way in the return to the Constitutional limits of legislation. There is every indication that the example will be generally followed by the Northern Legislatures.

Every election for local officers which has taken place at the North since November has shown a marked reaction in the sentiments of their people. Even in Massachusetts and Central New York the Abolitionists are now denied a hearing. Thousands of Republicans have signed petitions to Congress in favor of the Crittenden Compromise. In the great State of Pennsylvania what is the admitted change of position? Let the following extract from the correspondence of the New York Tribune of Saturday last show: "Our citizens are too many of them signing petitions for the enactment of Crittenden's outrageous proposition, most of them not knowing what it is, *while the great Republican majority in the Legislature seems to have gone over bodily to the enemy.* Principle seems giving way to expediency."

The advocates of a Convention in Maryland, and even the avowed Secessionists, of which there are some among us, admit that a majority of the people of almost every Northern State would cast their votes in favor of Mr. Crittenden's original resolutions. And yet these very men, who know that the people of the North are anxious to do us justice, passionately urge upon us to take before the 4th of March the irrevocable step which would plunge our state into ruin, and our whole country into civil war, unless a few politicians at Washington will before that time adopt the proposed compromise. And these insanely impatient counsellors do not hesitate to brand as false to the honor and interests of Maryland all who consider the Union and the peace of the country worth a few months of patient effort, and who are determined not to sacrifice the nation itself to the obstinacy of a few faithless and selfish members of Congress, who will soon be repudiated by those whom they misrepresent.—*Baltimore American.*

ANOTHER STRONG BLOW FOR THE UNION.—Tennessee was treated as politely as her Southern sisters have been, and was invited to disunion by all sorts of sensation despatches received and published just in time to affect her election on Saturday last. But Tennessee has not only given an overwhelming majority for the Union candidates, but has voted down the Convention itself.

All hail, Tennessee! Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee have done their duty. It is North Carolina's turn next.

THURLOW WEED.—The appointment of this distinguished New York politician as a Commissioner to the Peace Conference was made by a unanimous vote of the Senate of New York and by 78 to 17 of the other House. Though a Republican, *he was voted for by every Democrat* present in both Houses, and only a few Republicans, extremists of the Greeley sort, voted against him. His efforts to persuade his party to do justice to the South gained him the favor and confidence of all the Democrats and all the moderate Republicans, and it is to be regretted that for some unexplained reason he declined to serve. In his letter of declination he expressed himself as "sympathising warmly in this beneficent movement, and intensely anxious that it may avert the worst of national calamities."

Greeley, who denounces "Weed as a craven, Cassius M. Clay as a coward, and Seward as a traitor to his party," is supposed to be insane. Not at all. He is only co-operating with his brother disunionists in the South.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—Twenty-one States are represented by commissioners. There are but thirty-four States in all; and as of these seven are out, one (Kansas) just in, and two others (California and Oregon) too far away to be represented, it will be seen that of those which could send commissioners all have done so but three. Those three are Minnesota, Michigan, Arkansas.

The delegates from most of the States have already been published in the Observer. We add the others:—

Maine.—William P. Fessenden, Lott M. Morrill, Daniel E. Somes, John J. Perry, Ezra B. French, Freeman H. Morse, Stephen Coburn, and Stephen C. Foster.

Massachusetts.—John Z. Goodrich, John M. Forbes, Richard P. Waters, Theophilus P. Chandler, Francis B. Crowninshield, Geo. S. Boutwell, and Charles Allen.

Connecticut.—Roger S. Baldwin, Chauncey F. Cleveland, Charles J. McCurdy, James T. Pratt, Robbins Battelle, and Amos Treat.

Iowa.—James Harlan, James W Grimes, Samuel R. Curtis, and Wm. Van Deever.

Wisconsin.—James R. Doolittle, C. Durkee, John F. Potter, and C. C. Washburne.

THE PLAN CONFESSED.—The following extract from a private letter published conspicuously in the Charleston Mercury, shows upon what the Secessionists place their reliance. They openly avow a desire that the Black Republicans shall not give way, and that the Peace Conference shall fail. There is a demoniac spirit in all this:—

"WASHINGTON, February 4, 1861.—The reconstructionists are caving in on all sides. But Seward is going to back square down (so I hear from good authority). The border States will be "placated," and then your reconstructionists will begin howling for the Union again. There's the danger. The only hope now is in the smashing up of the Peace Congress, and getting Virginia out. Seward is afraid to back fast enough to stop the revolution, and that may help us. Besides, it seems to me that Providence has been working for us hitherto, and my trust is that the good work will go on. The article in the London Times will aid us."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An address to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett, recommending the selection of three persons therein named as candidates for the Convention, came to hand only yesterday. It is useless now to publish it as candidates are already nominated.

An anonymous communication from Robeson nominates Dr. T. M. Watson for the Convention from that county.

And a long communication from a subscriber in Richmond county calls upon Col. A. J. McQueen to be a candidate for the Convention from that county. Heartily endorsing the eulogium which the writer passes upon the high character of Col. McQueen, we would publish this call to-day, if possible, but it is at hand just before we go to press, and it could have no effect hereafter, as the candidates will doubtless be all announced before our next paper.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

ALAMANCE.—Rufus Y. McAden, Whig, and Harrison Harbour, Democrat, are the Constitutional Union candidates, nominated by a Convention on Saturday last. A friend writes:—

"Mr. McAden is a young lawyer of talent and growing reputation, and highly popular. Mr. Harbour is an aged man, a farmer of excellent practical sense and the strictest integrity." "Giles Mebane, who would have been our first choice, is in very precarious health. He returned from Raleigh before Christmas, seriously indisposed; and has not been able to resume his seat in the Legislature."

Communications in the Hillsboro' Recorder name as candidates Judge Ruffin, Dr. E. F. Watson, and Rev. A. G. Hughes.

ORANGE.—A public meeting at Chapel Hill, without distinction of party, nominated by ballot Gov. Graham and Gov. Swain as candidates for the Convention.

A communication in the Recorder nominates H. K. Nash Esq. and Dr. Pride Jones.

ROWAN.—Francis E. Shober and W. A. Houck, Esqs. are the Constitutional Union candidates. James E. Kerr and R. A. Caldwell, Esqs. are the "immediate secession" candidates.

McDowell—Gen. Burgin, Union, A. M. Erwin, Sec't.

BUNCOMBE—Montreville Patton, Union.

MECKLENBURG.—Hon. Jas. W. Osborne and William Johnston Esq. have been nominated by a Convention. Both for immediate secession.

WAYNE.—Messrs. E. A. Thompson and Geo. V. Strong are the Secession candidates.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of interest occurred in either House on Saturday.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Naval Appropriation bill.

On Tuesday it was passed. Among the Peace memorials presented was one from Massachusetts signed by 22,000 persons.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a variety of resolutions; among others, one by Craige to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and the following by Mr. Sherman of Ohio:—

Resolved, That neither Congress, the People, nor the Governments of the Non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the Slaveholding States of the Union.

Adopted unanimously.

On Tuesday, Mr. Sherman presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing its bankrupt condition, there being only half a million subject to draft and nine or ten millions will be required before the 4th of March. The Secretary suggests that a bill be passed to enable him to accept any State guarantee for government stock, which may be issued to the amount of the distribution fund in 1836. He says he will be compelled to advertise the new loan during the present week. Mr. Sherman reported a bill in accordance with the suggestion.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, from the Committee of Investigation on the Indian Trust Bonds, made a report which places Governor Floyd in an unenviable position, and censures Thompson and McClelland. The Pacific Road was adopted.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Events are rapidly hurrying on. The Collector of the port of New Orleans has refused to allow any goods imported from Europe to pass on to St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville, or any other port of the interior, unless the duties are paid to the Republic of Louisiana, or unless the U. S. Collectors at the destined ports become responsible for the payment of these duties to Louisiana. From $5,000 to $10,000 worth of chains in casks belonging to the firm of Child, Platt & Co., of St. Louis, have been seized and retained to pay the duties. The New Orleans Collector will not let them pass unless the St. Louis Collector will pay the amount of duties to him. Mr. Child is in Washington to remonstrate against this retention of his property.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Feb. 11.—Hon Jefferson Davis has been elected Provisional President, and Hon. A. H. Stephens Vice President, unanimously, by the Southern Congress.

The Provisional Government is to last one year or until the adoption of a permanent Constitution by the seceding States. The Provisional Constitution forbids the slave trade; enacts a fugitive slave law; provides for a tariff; and desires a fair and equitable division of the Federal assets and liabilities between the States. The rest is the same as the Constitution of the United States.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10th.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Arsenal, with 9,000 stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition, forty cannon, including Bragg's battery, were surrendered to the State on yesterday. It is now garrisoned by volunteers.

From Charleston.—A private despatch from Charleston, dated February 9, says: "The question of attacking Fort Sumter has been referred to the General Convention at Montgomery."

National Intelligencer.

The Georgia and New York Squabble Settled.—NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The muskets seized by the police of New York have been restored unconditionally to Mr. Lamar.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—A despatch to-day from Savannah to Governor Pickens, states that the New York vessels have all been released.

Judge Ruffin of N. C. made a powerful appeal in behalf, as he said, of the Old North State, whose people were anxious for a settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections. He alluded to the alarming posture of affairs, and the imminent peril of the country. The questions before this Convention were of the highest importance, and he urged every member to lay aside his party feelings and devote himself to the cause of his country. His speech was listened to with profound attention.—*Washington Letter.*

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12.—In Congress to-day in secret session, the following resolution was adopted and the injunction of secrecy removed:

Resolved, That this government takes under its charge all questions and difficulties now existing between the sovereign States of this Confederacy and the government of the United States, relating to the occupation of forts, arsenals, navy yards and other public establishments, and that the President of this Congress be directed to communicate this resolution to the said gov't.

From Texas.—The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance favoring a Southern Confederacy; seven delegates have been elected to the Southern Congress in session at Montgomery.

[Of course subject to ratification or rejection by the people.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Col. Craig, of the Ordnance Department, has applied to Congress for an additional appropriation of $1,000,000 rendered necessary, he says, by the recent seizures of Southern arsenals and forts in which a large quantity of war materials were stored, including gunpowder.

Judge Robertson, the Virginia Commissioner to the Seceding States, reports that the Governor of Georgia has consented to abstain from all acts that may lead to a collision of arms between that State and the General Government during the period of the proposed Virginia mediation. He also expected a similar response from the Governor of Alabama, and states his belief that South Carolina will also abstain from collision of arms, under the direction of the Southern Congress.

Baltimore American, 12th inst.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The week has opened with cheering prospects to the friends of the Union. The difficulties to harmony and peace are rapidly disappearing, and the way promises soon to be open for the return of the wanderers.

Letters received in this city from North Alabama and parts of Georgia represent a great reaction in progress against the secession movement. So strong is this feeling in some sections that they are said to refuse to acknowledge the secession ordinance, and keep the Stars and Stripes flying. The same feeling prevails in portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the question naturally arises, will the Southern Confederacy use coercion against its refractory subjects?

A letter from a Georgia member of Congress was shown around the House of Representatives to-day, in which he deplores the reaction in the popular mind in the Gulf States, and fears its increase if any compromise is effected satisfactory to the Border States.

It is stated here to-day that a movement is on foot to introduce into the Virginia Convention a resolution requesting Senators Hunter and Mason to resign their seats, on the ground that their secession sentiments do not coincide with the voice and views of their constituents.

There has been a strong effort on the part of the Secessionists to "smash up the Peace Congress," in the language of the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, so as "to get Virginia out," but the recent election in the Old Dominion has check-mated the game. The result in Tennessee has also operated most favorably on the Conference, and patriotism is in the ascendant among the delegates from all sections.

The South Carolina Postmasters are still forwarding their orders for postage stamps. Several orders from different portions of the State were filled to-day. They each and all acknowledge their responsibility to the Government for the receipts from the sale of stamps, and regularly make their returns.

Wash. Correspondent Baltimore American.

MONTGOMERY, February 12.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to constitute the Committee to draft a Permanent Constitution: R. B. Rhett, Chairman; Jas. Chesnut, jr.; of South Carolina; R. W. Walker and R. H. Smith, of Alabama; Morton and Owen, of Florida; Toombs, and Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Georgia; Sparrow and Decloust, of Louisiana; and Clayton and Harris, of Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Five United States war vessels are reported to have been seen off Pensacola on Friday.

Departure of Mr. Lincoln from Springfield.—SPRINGFIELD, February 11.—Mr. Lincoln left here at 8 o'clock this morning. He made a few farewell remarks but no allusion to political matters.

Arriving at Indianapolis, Mr. Lincoln, acknowledging the welcome of the surrounding thousands, said:—

He came here to thank them for the support given by Indiana to a true and just cause. Coercion and invasion are terms much used now with temper and hot blood. Let us not misunderstand their meaning, nor the meaning of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate the things, which they would represent by their use. What is the meaning of these words? Would marching an army into South Carolina, with hostile intent, be an invasion? I think it would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolina were forced to submit. But if the U. States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties or withhold the mails where they were habitually violated, would any or all of these things be invasion or coercion? Do professed Union lovers, resolved to resist coercion, understand such things there on the part of the U. States to be coercion or invasion? If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view, the Union as a family relation would seem to be no regular marriage, but a sort of free love arrangement, to be maintained by passional attraction. In what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the constitution, for that is the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out. If a State and a county possess an equal amount of territory and inhabitants, in what, in a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights upon principle? By what rightful principle may a State, being not more than one-fiftieth part of the nat on in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a larger division of it off? What mysterious right to play the tyrant is conferred on the district of country, with its people, by merely calling it a State? Mr Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but asking questions for them to consider and decide in their own minds what was right and what wrong.

Tennessee Election.—NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) Feb. 10.—We have sufficient returns by telegraph and railroad, from different quarters of the State, to warrant us in saying that Tennessee has gone for the Union by a very heavy majority. The disunionists have been routed, as in Virginia. They are furious with rage and mortification to-day. North Alabama is rapidly working up to the point of revolution against the revolutionary despotism now straddling her neck.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10, 4 P. M.—The indications from all quarters of the State this afternoon are that Tennessee has voted a majority for "No Convention." The disunion party have been completely obliterated all over the State.

Bright News from Arkansas.—Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, who has refused to attach his name to any of the Disunion documents issued by others of the Southern Senators and Representatives for the purpose of influencing their States to withdraw from the Union, has lately received the most gratifying intelligence from his State, to the effect that Arkansas will remain true to the Constitution and the laws, and not follow the bad example of her neighbor, Louisiana.

Massachusetts impertinence Rebuked.—The Aid to Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, is in Washington, and called on Lt. General Scott, it is understood, to tender to him in the name of Gov. Andrews the services of the Massachusetts militia. General Scott listened to the proffer, and then replied that the Government needed no volunteers, *and if needed, Massachusetts would not be called upon.—Baltimore American.*

STATES RIGHTS MEETING.

In compliance with previous notice, a portion of the friends of States Rights of Bladen County, assembled in the Court House at Elizabethtown, on Tuesday evening the 5th inst., it being Court week.

The meeting was organized by calling Thomas J. Jones Esq. to the Chair and appointing Col. Neill Kelly and J. W. Lesesne Esq. Vice Presidents, and W. H. Dunham and R. M. Devane Secretaries.

T. D. McDowell Esq. having been called upon to explain the object of the meeting, responded in a very forcible and appropriate manner—saying that the object of the meeting was to nominate a suitable person to represent Bladen County in the State Convention, to assemble in Raleigh, at such time as the Governor may appoint.

It was then moved by Dr. W. A. Bizzel, that Thomas J. Purdie be nominated by acclamation, which was unan

From the National Intelligencer.

EXPOSURE OF OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE.

Abstraction of the Indian Bonds—Unauthorized Acceptances of the late Secretary of War.

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday submitted an elaborate Report, accompanied by a mass of testimony, upon the transactions which they were charged to investigate.

It recites the facts connected with the abstraction of the Indian bonds by Godard Bailey, the clerk who was charged with their custody, and their delivery by him to William H. Russell, the head of the firm of Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell, with most of the particulars of which the public has been heretofore informed. It appears that these persons had no acquaintance with each other prior to about the 13th of July last, when they met, as it would seem, by arrangement of other parties, at the War Department, where they were introduced to each other by Mr. Drinkard, the chief clerk of that Department. It was here, the report states, that they had their first interview.

"Col. Drinkard, as shown by his own evidence, impressed Mr. Bailey with the belief that Mr. Russell was a gentleman of great respectability and pecuniary resources, and that if the acceptances of the Secretary of War were allowed to go to protest he (the Secretary) would be greatly agonized and disturbed. Messrs. Russell and Bailey held a private interview in the third story of the Department, and within a few hours thereafter Mr. Bailey delivered to Mr. Russell $150,000 of bonds at the room of the latter person in Washington city, and on the same morning the recipient returned with them to New York. Mr. Russell states that he left with Mr. Bailey one note of Russell, Majors & Waddell's in their stead as security.

"According to the statement of Mr. Russell there was no further correspondence or communication between Mr. Bailey and himself until the September following. At that time he returned to Washington for the purpose of obtaining others. An interview was held with Mr. Bailey, the result of which was that 387 bonds in addition to those first taken were transferred to Mr. Russell on the following day. The protection of the honor of Secretary Floyd, the necessity of providing for the other acceptances as the bonds previously delivered and which were alleged to have been hypothecated, were assigned as the reasons for requiring further assistance In this, as in the first instance, the paper of Russell, Majors & Waddell was left as security.

"In October Mr. Russell returned the South Carolina and Florida bonds, one hundred and forty or fifty, having ascertained that he could not negotiate them, and North Carolina bonds were substituted in their stead.

"Mr. Russell again appeared in Washington in December following, and on the grounds so successfully relied upon befor , viz: the protection of the War Department from disgrace, and the bonds previously taken from sacrifice, he was enabled to obtain from Mr. Bailey 333 bonds as an additional advance, making the entire number abstracted 870.

"Why Mr. Bailey abstracted the bonds is a question to which your committee can present no satisfactory answer. As he and Mr. Russell were entire strangers previously to their meeting at the War Department, neither the obligations of friendship nor the suggestions of kindly feeling seem to have prompted the act. Mr. Russell insists that no money or other valuable consideration ever passed to Mr. Bailey, or, indeed, was ever mentioned in their interviews. Mr. Bailey confirms this statement in various communications which have reached your committee. It is not ascertained, either, that Mr. Bailey came suddenly into the possession of any large amounts of money. His bank account was kept with Messrs. Riggs & Co., of Washington city, and Mr. Riggs testifies that, between July and the 13th of December, his deposits increased largely over former ones, but amounted in the aggregate to not more than five or six thousand dollars. It is true that this sum is a large one to be in the possession of a person whose salary was but $2000 per annum, and who was supporting a family, yet it would not, of itself, constitute a ground for grave suspicion, or afford a clue to the discovery of the purposes of the abstraction.

"Mr. Bailey, in his conversations with various witnesses, stated that his design was to protect the character of Governor Floyd, and to save him from the dishonor and retirement from the Cabinet that would be necessarily incident to the protest and discovery of the acceptances which had been illegally issued to the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell. Whether this consideration was the sole motive of his conduct it is left to the House to determine. Your committee are, however, constrained to express the conviction that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of the transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the schemes now partially exposed."

As an act of sheer justice to Hon. Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, the committee say "that they have discovered nothing to involve him in the slightest degree in the fraud."

On the other hand, however, the Hon. John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, is gravely implicated by the Report, as will be seen by the following extracts therefrom:

When the iniquitous act perpetrated by one of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department in the abstraction of bonds was made known, it was discovered at the same time, that acceptances, unauthorized by law and deceptive and fraudulent in their character, had been issued by the Secretary of War in favor of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell. As a portion of these are inseparably connected with the history of the bond embezzlement, it is proposed first to inquire into the circumstances attending their issue.

It is stated by Mr. Russell that on the day he made his last application for securities Mr. Bailey agreed to furnish them on the condition that there should be deposited with him, in their place, the acceptances of Gov. Floyd as Secretary of War. Mr. Russell, it would appear, had then on hand $735,000 of acceptances, $72,000 of which were unconditional and the balance conditional, and payable out of the earnings of Russell, Majors & Waddell for 1861. The amount of the bonds he received on that and previous occasions was $870,000. There was, therefore, wanting to make up the requisite sum of securities $135,000, and we accordingly find that there is an acceptance bearing date December 13th for that precise amount. When it is remembered that that is the date of the last delivery of bonds, and of the receipt therefor, the inference seems unavoidable that the acceptance was issued to make up an ascertained deficiency, and that it was anticipated that it would go into the possession of Bailey.

There are other facts that should be stated in this connexion. Mr. Russell fixes the probable earnings of his firm for the year 1861 at from $500,000 to $600,000, while Captain Van Vleit estimated them at $488,000 for 1860; and General Johnson says in his testimony that for the present year they will be about what they were in 1860, which was $540,000. The conditional acceptances given to Mr. Bailey amount to $798,000, or $248,000 more than the maximum sum that could have been earned by Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell during that year, according to the estimates of the Department based upon the earnings of the previous year.

If your committee could rest here, and could feel justified in expressing the belief that there are no other outstanding liabilities, and that no further demands would be made upon this or any future Congress in connexion with these extraordinary proceedings, they would deem this an occasion for congratulation to the House. But, unfortunately, there are transactions of a similar character but of a still greater magnitude, that claim your attention.

In 1858 the Secretary of War commenced the issue of acceptances, and at the same time wrote to various banks and individuals urging their purchase or discount. One of his letters, and one from Col. Drinkard, chief clerk of the War Department, to James T. Soutter, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, will be found included in the testimony taken in New York. Copies of various other letters relating to the same subject, obtained from the War Department, accompanying this report.

In relation to the acceptances issued unconditionally by the late Secretary of War, your committee deem it their duty to state all the facts they have been able to discover, as fully as possible. They amount, in the aggregate, to the enormous sum of $6,179,395. Add thereto the conditional acceptances which have already been thrown back upon the Government through the agency of Mr. Bailey, and the sum total is $6,977,395. This estimate is based upon data furnished by the War Department.

From the careless and irresponsible manner in which business was transacted by that gentleman and the late Secretary of War, and from the fact that it was the habit of Governor Floyd to issue acceptances at the Department or at his house, or at whatever place he happened to be, it is a matter of great uncertainty whether or not the $840,000 should be deducted from the sum heretofore stated. The probability is, that when the acceptances were returned to Governor Floyd by Mr. Russell, he accepted others at the same time for the same amount, of which there was no registry made. It is deemed safest to proceed upon the supposition that the acceptances made in the place of those returned were registered. Upon this hypothesis the $840,000 must be deducted from the $6,179,395 of unconditional acceptances made and registered in the War Department. This would leave of them, so far as is shown by the records of that Department, $5,339,895 still in circulation; and to this amount the $798,000 of conditional acceptances received by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the bonds, and the aggregate is $6,137,895. Here, then, confining the statement to the records of the War Department, is a deficit of $6,137,895 *to fall upon the holders of these acceptances, or to be assumed in some way by the Government.*

The evidence shows that the acceptances have been sold in various parts of the United States, wherever a bank or private individual could be induced to purchase.

Mr. Russell then stated that, besides the acceptances he had used and those still remaining in his possession, (the latter somewhat less than two millions in amount,) Gov. Floyd gave him others which he returned, unused, to the War Department. But Mr. Russell's statements are so rambling, vague, and unsatisfactory, and he shows such utter ignorance of the details of his business, and such incapacity, or unwillingness to make an exhibit of his affairs, that your committee have considered it much safer to base their conclusions upon the records furnished by the War Department.

These records are of a character too peculiar to be passed without comment By reference to the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department, it will be seen that he kept a registry of the acceptances on loose pieces of paper only as they were reported to him from time to time, and no other was made. He states, too, that there was no registration of the $798,000 of conditional acceptances which fell into Mr. Bailey's hands; and that immediately after the discovery of the abstraction of the bonds Governor Floyd went to his office and directed him (Mr. Irvin) to enter an order of cancellation of those acceptances, which he did upon a slip of paper, as he had entered the dates and amounts of others that had been issued. The acceptances being in the hands of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, having been placed there by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the abstracted bonds, an order of cancellation, at such a time, was simply an order against the Government.

It also appears from the records of the War Department that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions of dollars, Russell, Majors & Waddell were regularly receiving their pay for the services performed under their contract in money from the Government. Gov. Floyd admitted in his evidence that every acceptance which he made "ran against unearned money," and was designed to give them (the contractors) "the credit of their contract." Yet there has not been discovered the slightest indication that he made any inquiry about the payments, or concerned himself to see that they were when made applied to the acceptances.

The Report, which is of considerable length, further states that Senator Benjamin, having been written to by the holders of one or more of these acceptances, called upon the President and informed him of these illegal acts of the Secretary of War; and that the President replied that he knew nothing of them, and, with many expressions of confidence in the Secretary of War, referred Mr. B. to him for the information he sought as to the authority under which the acceptances were given. In the interview which followed with Mr. Floyd he admitted that the practice was wrong, and promised that no more acceptances should be given. But it nevertheless appears that after this promise Mr. Floyd issued acceptances to the amount of $2,163,000.

This Report is concurred in by all the members of the committee.

1861.

JAS. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.

INVITES the attention of Physicians to his large and select stock, which comprises every article usually kept in his line. Prompt attention paid to orders from the country.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1861. 89-itf

Fresh Garden Seeds,

FROM

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac furnished gratuitously. JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 19. 89-itf

NOTICE.

MR. A. H. BALDWIN is duly authorized to receipt for any moneys due us.

Desiring to close up our establishment immediately, THOSE WHO OWE BILLS OR NOTES, will greatly oblige us by paying without further notice.

The large and desirable Stock on hand

is daily BEING DISPOSED of at PRICES to SAVE COST ONLY.

Embrace the opportunity while it is open for you.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Proprietors Clothing House,
21 HAY ST.

Feb'y 1. 93tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made

TROCHES me often a mere whisperer."

N. P. WILLIS

BROWN'S "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

TROCHES "Great service in subduing HOARSENESS." Rev. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA."

TROCHES Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON.

"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."

BROWN'S Dr. A. A. HAYES.
Chemist, Boston.

TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGH, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW.

BROWN'S *Boston*

"Beneficial in BRONCHITIS."

TROCHES Dr. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

"I have proved them excellent for WHOOP-

BROWN'S ING COUGH."

TROCHES Rev. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

"Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD."

BROWN'S Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

"EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and

TROCHES Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS."

BROWN'S Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern

TROCHES Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and af-

BROWN'S ter preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be

TROCHES of permanent advantage to me."

BROWN'S Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.
President of Athens College, Tenn.

TROCHES ☞ Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.☜

Dec'r 22 81*6mi

LIME.

100 BARRELS FRESH LIME, in prime order. For sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Dec'r 24, 1860. 81itf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 8711ypd

Remarks of Mr. WORTH, of Randolph,

IN THE STATE SENATE, ON THE STAY BILL.

The bill entitled "a bill to alter the jurisdiction of the courts of the State and the rules of pleading, for the relief of the people," being under consideration in the Senate on the 5th of February:

Mr. Worth submitted the following remarks:

The bill under consideration provides that suits to recover debts before a justice of the peace, on the demand of the defendant, shall be postponed for six months before he shall be required to plead: that all actions of debt or assumpsit, now pending in the County Courts shall be transferred to the Superior Court for trial, and the defendant shall not be required to plead until the second term after the transfer; and that all actions of debt, assumpsit, &c , hereafter to be brought, shall be commenced in the Superior Courts, and the defendant shall not be required to plead till the next term after the return term.

When this bill came up on yesterday and suddenly assumed its present shape, I resisted its passage on the ground that I regarded it as an attempt on the part of the Legislature to interpose between debtor and creditor, and alter the agreement they had made—an attempt to "impair the obligation of a contract"—and therefore unconstitutional and destructive of confidence between man and man. Further reflection has confirmed these views.

The Senator from Bertie, (Mr. Outlaw,) admits that an act providing a longer stay for debts now existing, than our present laws allow, would be unconstitutional —but he says the General Assembly has the undoubted right to change the jurisdiction of the courts and alter the rules of pleading; that this power has often been exercised by abolishing the county courts as courts of pleas in many counties, and that nobody ever pretended that such acts were unconstitutional, though the effect was necessarily to hinder and delay creditors. Now I admit the Legislature, *for the purpose of facilitating the administration of justice*, has the constitutional right to alter the rules of pleading and the jurisdiction of the courts and to abolish the county courts, but I deny that such power may be constitutionally exercised *for the purpose of hindering or delaying a creditor* in the collection of his debt. There is a marked difference where such delay is the *incident* of such legislation, the *object* being an improvement in the mode of administering justice, and where the *purpose and design* of such delay is to hinder and delay the creditor in enforcing the performance of the debtor's contract. In the former case the law is constitutional, though a creditor may be *incidentally* delayed; in the latter it is unconstitutional, because the *purpose* is to impair the obligation of a contract. But it is asked how can the court know the purpose? The act does not declare that its purpose is to delay or hinder the creditor. It purports by its title to be an act to alter the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading for the relief of the people. The court cannot know in what way it was intended to relieve the people. It does not appear on the face of the act, that the relief was intended only for the debtor and to delay the creditor. It may be that the judiciary may not be able to get at the object, and therefore may not be able to declare the act unconstitutional; but *we* know the object. *We are sworn*, as well as the judges, to support the constitution, and *we know* that the sole object is to *hinder* the creditor and *relieve* the debtor from the performance of his contract, and we seek, by an ingenious and delusive title to the bill, to evade the salutary provision of the constitution which forbids us to interfere between debtor and creditor. We seek to do *indirectly* what we know and admit we are forbidden to do *directly*.

I have before me the decision of the Supreme Court in the Case of Jones *vs.* Crittenden, 1 Car L. R. The opinion delivered by Taylor, C. J., is an elaborate one. I will not detain the Senate by reading the whole of it. I regard it as precisely in point, and I propose to read certain passages particularly bearing on the matter under discussion.

"The law of which the defendant claims the benefit, was passed in 1812, and provides that any court, rendering judgment against a debtor for a debt or damages between the 31st of December in that year and the 1st of February 1814, shall stay the same until the first term or session of the Court after the latter period, upon the defendant's giving two freeholders as securities."

This was a manly, direct attempt to give the debtor a *longer* time to pay than he was entitled to demand, according to the terms of his contract, and the law existing at the time he made the debt, on a consideration intended to secure the ultimate payment. Our bill gives, and is intended to give, the *time* to the debtor, *without the security to the creditor*. Again, the court declares that "the first principles of justice teach us that he to whom a promise is made, under legal sanctions, should signify his consent before any part of it can be rightfully sanctioned by a legislative act."

"The right to suspend the recovery of a debt for one period, implies the right of suspending it for another; and as the state of things which called for the first delay may continue for a series of years, the consequence may be a total stagnation of the business of society, by destroying confidence and credit among the citizens."

"An argument urged and much relied on by the defendant's counsel is, that the law in question bears only on the remedy, and is, therefore, within the sphere of legislative authority. But if, in so doing, it violates the Constitution, it is not less invalid than if it directly touched and annulled the right. Every one will agree, that a law which would deny to all creditors the power of instituting an action of debt, covenant or assumpsit, or a bill in chancery, would invade the Constitution; that a law which should limit the recovery of all debts to so short a period after its passage, that it would be impossible, according to the course of the courts, to obtain a judgment, would also be null and void; though such laws would ostensibly bear only on the remedy, yet they do in reality bear on the right. The law before us, it is conceded, does not go to the extent of either instance, yet it certainly diminishes the importance and value of the right. It is difficult to conceive how a law could otherwise impair an existing right than by withdrawing the remedy, which is, in effect, to suspend the right."

"The undoubted right of the Legislature to alter and reform the judicial system may, it is said, produce delay in the execution of a contract, equal to that which results from the present law: and it is urged that all such acts must, upon the same principle, be declared unconstitutional."

"We cannot acquiesce in the final conclusion drawn from these premises, which, without hesitation, we acknowledge to be correct."

"All such laws the Legislature have an undoubted right to enact, a right which the people have never surrendered, and the exercise of which is not forbidden by the Constitution of the United States."

"But it must be considered that the *primary and essential object* of all such laws, is the promotion of the administration of justice, its advancement and improvement; if delay grow out of them; if anything that bears the semblance of a violation of contract follow in their train, it is merely the *unintended* incident and consequence of the exercise of a lawful authority. It is different from the law before us; its very design as expressed in the title, is to do that against which the Constitution has opposed its veto."

The title to our bill does not clearly show what it is we do design, but the advocates of the bill do not disguise that the *sole purpose and design* of this bill is to give a longer stay to debtors; and consequently we propose, as I conceive, to violate the Constitution, and so to disguise our purpose that the Judiciary cannot get at our design and frustrate it.

I not only regard the bill as violating the Constitution of the United States, but as highly inexpedient. I think it will *oppress* the people instead of *relieving* them. To relieve the debtor portion of our people you must enlarge, not contract their credit. If this bill pass, credit will be destroyed. The principle once established, that the Legislature may interfere between debtor and creditor, and give the debtor *longer* time to pay than he was entitled to have by the terms of the contract; a creditor will know that he is not to rely on his bargain as to the time of payment, but on the pleasure of the Legislature. If the Legislature may pass a law giving an extension of time for six months, it may extend the time for a year, or six years, or forty years. No man can tell when he may be able to collect a debt, and consequently credit will be destroyed, the morals of the people injured, and no permanent benefit will result to the unfortunate debtor for whose benefit this enactment is proposed.

MEETING IN SEVENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

In accordance with previous notice, a number of the voters of 71st District met at Arch'd Monroe's for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the District in a Convention to be held at Summerville, on Wednesday the 13th inst.

The meeting was organized by appointing J. A. McArthur Chairman, and Alex. Ray Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions for the action of the convention; Col. W. Shaw, M. C. Lamont and D. McGill, were appointed, and on motion of Col. Shaw, A. Ray was added to the committee.

The committee retired and after consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, An act has been passed by the present General Assembly of the State entitled "an act concerning a Convention or the people," and whereas said act provides that polls shall be opened in the different precincts in the several Counties of the State, on the 28th of Feb'y, that the people vote for or against a Convention, to take into consideration the distracted condition of our Federal affairs, and what course is best for North Carolina to pursue in regard to the same. And whereas said act provides that at the same time and places, that polls shall be opened for the people to vote for Delegates to said Convention, each county to be entitled to the same representation in said Convention, that they are now entitled to in the House of Commons in the General Assembly of the State. And provided, that a majority of the people of the State shall vote for a Convention. We a portion of the citizens of 71st District desire to be represented in said Convention by men of firmness and ability, Union-loving and law-abiding.

Resolved 1st. That six Delegates be appointed to represent this District in the Convention, to be held at Summerville, on Wednesday 13th inst., to nominate three men who are in favor of exhausting all honorable means of adjusting all existing difficulties, before taking any steps towards dissolving this Union.

Resolved 2d. That our delegates to said convention be instructed to vote for John McLauchlin Esq., Alex Johnson, (sheriff) and C. C. Barbee; should they not be nominated, then any other three men of capacity who are known to be of undoubted devotion to our Constitution and laws.

Resolved 3d. That whoever will be nominated by said convention, shall receive our hearty and undivided support at the ballot box.

Resolved 4th. That we approve and endorse the proceedings of a County meeting held at Farmer's Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 4th December last.

Resolved 5th. That the chairman appoint six Delegates to represent this District in the Summerville Convention, on Wednesday 13th inst.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following Delegates were appointed to Summerville, viz: Col. W. Shaw, M. C. Lamont, David G. McDuffie, J. Q. McDougald, John S. Ray, Alex. Ray.

On motion of Col. W. Shaw, the chairman was added to the number.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to request the town papers to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

J. A. McARTHUR, Ch'n.

A. RAY, Sec'y.
Town papers copy.

MEETING AT GRAY'S CREEK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A portion of the citizens of Gray's Creek district assembled at Bethel Church on Saturday the 9th inst. The meeting was organized by calling A. A. McKaskill to the Chair, and appointing J. M. Foy Sec'y.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting: T. W. DeVane, W. Alderman, and J. T. Toler Esqrs , who returned and reported through their chairman, Thomas W. Devane, the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the voters of Gray's Creek district in Convention assembled, do declare that David McNeill and Hon. J. G. Shepherd are our first choice for delegates to represent us in the State Convention, which is to take into consideration our federal affairs, and in the event that there is no County Convention called to nominate candidates for the Southern rights party, we pledge them our undivided support.

Resolved, That if there is a Southern rights Convention called for the counties of Cumberland and Harnett to nominate candidates to represent us in the State Convention, that we will send delegates to the County Convention, and support the nominees of said Convention.

In compliance with the 2d resolution the following gentlemen were appointed: A. Jackson, J. T. Toler, Jas. Marsh, Jas. Kirkpatrick, N. Jones, T. W. Devane, W. Alderman, J. J. Byrne and R J. Fennell.

On motion the chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Col. Alderman, it was ordered that the town papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

A. A. McKASKILL, Chm'n.

JAS. M. FOY, Sec'y.

CONVENTION IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Tuesday the 5th inst., being Tuesday of Randolph County Court, the citizens of the county met *en masse* in Convention; all parts of the county being largely represented. On motion of John B. Troy, Esq., A. S. Horney, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and on motion of John A. Craven, Esq., M. S. Robins was appointed Secretary. Dr. T. L. Winslow being called upon to explain the object of the meeting, arose and after giving a brief history of the progress of the Convention bill in the legislature from its introduction to its final passage, stated that the people would be called upon on the 28th inst. to vote "Convention" or "No Convention," and also for Delegates, and that this Convention was called to nominate candidates for Delegates to said Convention. He believed that the design of the secession leaders was so to manage, that a majority of secession delegates might be returned to said convention, and hurry the State out of the Union before the masses could find out what they were doing; therefore, that extreme vigilance should be used in the selection of unwavering Union and conservative candidates. Addresses of like import were delivered by Messrs. D. W. C. Johnson, John A. Craven, Col. Zebedee Rush, John B. Troy, and others—and all urging as a matter of primary importance that the nominees, whoever they might be, should thoroughly canvass the county.

Wm. J. Long and John B. Troy, Esqs. were put in nomination as candidates for Delegates, and their nomination unanimously confirmed by the people assembled, without distinction of party.

Whereupon Messrs Troy and Long came forward and addressed the meeting, accepting the nomination, and agreeing to neglect the calls of their private affairs and devote their time to the interests of their country

On motion of James Dicks, Esq. it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Standard for publication. A. S. HORNEY, Chm'n.

M. S. ROBINS, Sec'y.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HALL OF PINE FOREST LODGE, No. 186, Feb'y 2, 1861.

WHEREAS: It has pleased the Grand Architect of the universe, to remove from time to eternity our much esteemed and worthy brother Dr. ARCH'D SMALL.

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of Dr. Small the Fraternity of A. C. Masons has lost a zealous and worthy brother, and this Lodge a devoted member.

Resolved, 2d. That to the family and friends of the deceased we offer our cordial sympathy, in this, their sad bereavement.

Resolved, 3d. That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased brother the members of Pine Forest Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved 4th. That the secretary furnish the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, and also the Fayetteville Observer, with the request that the same be published. N. C. Presbyterian, Spirit of the Age and Wilmington Journal please copy.

L. McN. McDONALD, W. M.

NEILL McLEOD, Sec'y.

MASONIC FUNERAL!

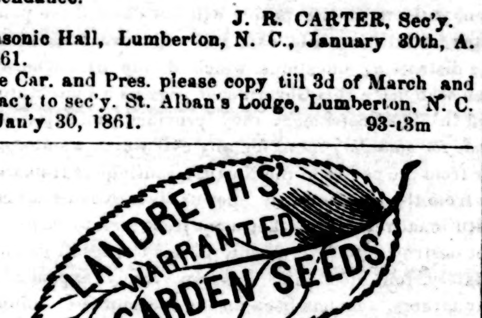
ON the 4th Sabbath in April next, at his late residence in Robeson County, the usual masonic honors will be paid our deceased brother SAMPSON SEALEY. A sermon will be preached on the occasion by Rev. Calvin Plyler; a eulogy at the grave, by Col. John A. Rowland. Exercises commencing at 11½ o'clock A. M. The members of St. Alban's Lodge and those of adjoining Lodges will please make it convenient to be in attendance.

J. R. CARTER, Sec'y.

Masonic Hall, Lumberton, N. C., January 30th, A. L. 5861.

The Car. and Pres. please copy till 3d of March and send ac't to sec'y. St. Alban's Lodge, Lumberton, N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1861. 93-t3m



JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail, by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 21. 89tf

FOR RENT AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be rented out at the Market House, on Wednesday 20th Feb'y, at 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of Dec. next., TWO STALLS in the North-east corner of the Market House, at present occupied by W. Mitchell.

Feb'y 13. 96-tt

FOR HIRE,

A YOUNG SERVANT WOMAN, a reliable house Servant, and a tolerable Washer and Ironer; also, accustomed to nurse and attend to children.

Apply to E. J. LILLY.

Feb'y 13. 96-2t

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6, 1860. 34-itf

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, P. M.—The train bearing the President elect and his company arrived here at the appointed time, and Mr. Lincoln was received by an immense demonstration of enthusiasm. The city was gay with flags and other tokens of welcome. After a few moments rest, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address.

Mr. Lincoln then spoke as follows:—I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians.

I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come, certainly as soon as ever I expected.

I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should be beaten, and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said:

"When we do, as we say we will, beat you, you want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you; we mean to treat you as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you:—we mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions,—to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution.

"In a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you, so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of those noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison, we mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly."

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky—Friends, Brethren—May I call you such? In my new position I see no occasion, and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured that the fault shall not be mine.

These remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 13.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 2 o'clock, he was formally welcomed in the Senate by the Lieut. Governor, and responded as follows:

"It is true, as has been said by the President of the Senate, that very great responsibility rests upon me in the position to which the votes of the American people have called me. I am deeply sensible of that weighty responsibility. I cannot but know, what you all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me a task such as did not then rest upon the Father of his country. And so feeling I cannot but turn and look for the support without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn then and look to the American people and to that God who has never forsaken them.

"Allusion has been made to the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new administration. In this I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence—from others, some deprecation. I still think I was right. In the varying and shifting scenes of the present, without a precedent which could enable me to judge by the past, it has seemed fitting that before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have gained a view of the whole field; to be sure, after all, being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy as future events make a change necessary.

"I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that when we look out there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it I judge that all we want is time and patience, and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken this people."

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.—The Judiciary Committee of the House will report a bill repealing all objectionable provisions in the penal code of Pennsylvania, and the Legislature will pass the bill to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 13.—The Convention met to-day. John Janney Esq., of Loudoun, was elected President, and made an eloquent address on taking the chair. Some other officers were elected, and the Convention adjourned.

RICHMOND, Feb 14.—Nothing done in the Convention to-day except election of minor officers and arrangements for the reception of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi Commissioners.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 14th.—Hon. Jefferson Davis, President elect of the Confederate States, left Jackson, Miss., last night for this city. He comes by way of Grand Junction and Chattanooga. His inauguration will take place on Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Later advices from Texas state that the Convention adjourned on the 4th, to meet on the 2nd of March.

The Peace Congress.—Our Washington despatches represent the Peace Congress as halting over the difficulty of getting three-fourths of the States, without the participation of the seceded States, to agree to any amendment to the Constitution, upon which they may agree, and Congress concur in recommending to the States for adoption. We believe—supposing the statement to be fully authentic—the difficulty to be more imaginary than real. If such an adjustment can be reached as will secure the recommendation of two-thirds of the present Congress, there will be no danger that that portion of the confirmation which is within the reach of the direct agency of the people will be withheld. The moment the people of the country can act the crisis will belong to the past. The difficulty is that their will is paralyzed by the conflicting purposes and hostile counsels of politicians.—*Baltimore American.*

Massachusetts.—The Legislature of Massachusetts have laid on the table a resolve to arm and equip two thousand volunteer troops for active service, and also tabled resolves containing instructions to the Massachusetts Commissioners now in Washington.

Massachusetts.—The Crittenden Pacification is going ahead in the Old Bay State and no mistake. The people have taken up the plan in good earnest, and are lively in the little pure Democracies. The returns from the towns are glorious. Push on the column!—*Boston Post.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid taking away any Article from my NURSERY LOT; a large amount of plants and trees have been Stolen from there during this week.

A liberal reward will be paid for information to convict the person or persons who stole a number of Pear and Cherry trees, and other articles, and any information that will enable me to recover the stolen trees, will be thankfully received.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13. T. S. LUTTERLOH. 96-8t

Don't Like the Government.—The Charleston Mercury, says the Petersburg Express, "pitches into" the Provisional Government, and protests strongly against several of its features. We quote from its issue of yesterday:

We regret that any Provisional Government was formed at all, and in one or two important particulars confess to disappointment and surprise at the Government and laws enacted. It seems that the United States Protective Tariff of '57 has been adopted, and that a positive condemnation of the institution of slavery, through the slave trade, has been inserted into the Constitution itself. Neither of these did we expect. We did not suppose that any Southern Government, whether for a month or a year, would sanction the policy of Protective Tariffs. The tariff of '57 is odious and oppressive in its discriminations. It was made to favor Northern enterprise at the expense of the people of the South—a huge free list for them—the burden of taxation for us to bear, and we maintain is adverse to revenue, unjust in principle, and oppressive in practice. Whether this is brought about by a partial remission of duties or a partial imposition, it is still the same in effect. We enter our protest against the scheme and policy, both as regards ourselves and in the results so far as foreign nations are concerned and their friendship, at this time, valuable to us. In each respect Free Trade is the true policy of the Confederate States.

We deem it also unfortunate and *mal apropos* that the stigma of illegitimacy and illegality should be placed upon the institution of slavery by a fundamental law against the slave trade. In our opinion it is a matter of policy, and not of principle, to be decided now and hereafter, from sound views of the necessities and safety of our peoples. We think it a proper subject of legislation.

[The Mercury, however, hopes better things from the permanent Government, which it wishes fixed up at once. We suppose that if this don't suit, South Carolina will at once secede.]

The Effect of the Border States Elections.—The New York Times, a Republican journal, remarks upon the result of the recent elections in Virginia and Tennessee:

We have evidence now of a Union party in the Southern States. The Government has friends, the Constitution has supporters there, with whom to treat. Conciliation and compromise become now acts of friendly arrangement, instead of surrender to open and defiant enemies. We have no hesitation in saying that the result of these elections not only enables, but requires, the Republican party to treat the whole question in a different spirit, and to tender to the Union party in the South every guarantee which justice can grant or ask, against any infringement of their rights, or any disturbance of their domestic peace.

Later from Europe.—The New York from Southampton, with dates to the 29th, has arrived.

The Italian parliamentary elections have resulted in favor of the ministry. Cavour from Turin, and Garibaldi from Naples, were elected.

Russia has formed three grand corps d'armee.

Commercial.—On Monday the Liverpool cotton market was quiet, and Saturday's quotations barely maintained. Estimated sales of Monday about 7,000 bales.

Tennessee Elections.—NASHVILLE, Feb 13.—The indications are that the aggregate majority is 50,000 in favor of the Union and 20,000 against a Convention. Only two Secessionists were elected.

Another Seizure of Southern Property by the Police in N. York!—NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Three boxes of ammunition, viz: percussion caps and ball cartridges, were seized to-day aboard the steamer Huntsville, bound for Savannah.

Death of a member of the Peace Conference.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Hon. John C. Wright of Cincinnati, a member of the Peace Conference, died here to-day, of pneumonia.

The Spring Session of the HARRINGTON HILL SCHOOL will commence on Monday, Feb'y 25th. MISS TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 18th 1t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at February Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Donald McDonald, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those persons having accounts and demands against the Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law.

P. S. Those persons having accounts and demands against the Estate will please present them without delay. J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.

Feb'y 11, 1861. 97*2w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, I will expose to sale, on Thursday the 28th day of March next, the following property belonging to the estate of D. McDonald, dec'd, to wit:

One LOT containing 4¼ acres, near Maysville, with a comfortable Dwelling and necessary out-buildings; the location is a desirable one to those who may wish to have the advantage of a good school.

RIVER TRACT—containing 86 acres and known as the "Dunham Landing"—with a store and ware-house upon the premises. This is one of best locations on the River for trade.

Terms—Six months credit; the purchaser will be required to give a note with approved security.

☞ The sale will take place at the "Dunham Landing," on the River.

J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.

Feb'y 11, 1861. 96*ts

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Holmes & Faulk, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st of January last. All persons indebted to the concern are notified to make immediate payment to C. E. Leete and A. M. Campbell, who alone are authorized to receipt for the same.

A. HOLMES, Jr.
M. FAULK.

Feb'y 14, 1861. 96-3t

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-16m

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply. GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 75itf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

THE FLOYD ROBBERY.—We copy to-day a portion of the Report of a Congressional Committee which has been engaged for weeks past in taking testimony in relation to what may well be called *the* great fraud of this age of great frauds. If we understand the conclusions arrived at, they are, that nearly SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of fraudulent acceptances were issued by Secretary Floyd, in defiance of law, and one-third of them after he had been earnestly warned of their illegality by one of the first lawyers in the country, his political friend Senator Benjamin, and after he had promised Benjamin not to issue any more. That of those seven millions, Russell has in his own possession about two millions, which, if they can be gotten from him, may be cancelled without loss. But that the remaining four or five millions are in the hands of innocent holders, bankers &c., who have discounted them, and who will never be paid one cent of the amount unless the government shall assume their payment, as it manifestly is in honor bound to do, but as it is quite likely it will not do.

What has become of all the money derived from the discount of these fraudulent millions? The government has had none of it. It is indeed known that Floyd and Drinkard, who went into office four years ago insolvent, have become rich, to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars each, or something like that; but even this, trifling as it is in comparison with the millions stolen, is easily accounted for in the share they exacted from contractors with the Department—their share of the *spoils* for giving out fraudulent contracts. Floyd's participation in these was perfectly notorious. It is even publicly declared that when he left the Department there disappeared two costly model guns which he had had made and paid for out of the treasury; and the papers have not hesitated to charge that he carried them off—a very petty larceny after operating on so large a scale.

But where are the millions? The Committee evidently had a suspicion, though they have not expressed it. We think that that suspicion is, that the money has been some how or other appropriated to the furtherance of Floyd's darling object of secession and a Southern Confederacy, just as he had been long engaged in sending to the Southern arsenals more than a hundred thousand muskets, rifles, &c., and cannon and ammunition, with a direct view to their falling into the hands of the seceded States.

How the millions were applied will leak out some day. It is to such monstrous villainy, known all over the land, that we are indebted for the Black Republican triumph. Hundreds of thousands of voters in the Northern States went for *a change*, that they might be rid of the plunderers, who had been made bold by long possession of power and a belief that they were too strong to be beaten—that their party friends would stand by them no matter what their conduct. They had much reason, from experience, to think so.

It will not do, as we have often said, to let *any* party remain too long in power in a free government.

Gov. Floyd has published a card stating that when he obtains the report and all the papers he will vindicate himself. But, as the Richmond Whig says:—

"We must confess that it is difficult to see how the ex-Secretary can offset the damning evidence which is thus brought to bear against him. As a grand jury has found a true bill of indictment against him, however, for malfeasance in office, he will have to respond, and stand or fall by the unbiassed judgment, there, of his peers. Yet, even admitting him guiltless in this matter, which no impartial man can do, proof has been accumulated mountain high in numberless other instances of robberies of the Treasury perpetrated by Floyd and his myrmidons."

THE COMMISSIONERS TO MONTGOMERY.—In the State Journal this morning we find the report of Gov. Swain and Messrs. Ransom and Bridgers. We have not room for it in full to-day, which is of less consequence as it is mostly formal. As the result of intercourse with the Convention, and with distinguished citizens collected at Montgomery from the seceding States, many native North Carolinians among them, they report "that only a very decided minority of the community in these States are disposed at present to entertain favorably any proposition of adjustment which looks towards a reconstruction of our national Union."

This being the case, while they attended the open sessions they did not accept an invitation to submit any proposition they might desire either in open or secret session. The proposition they were instructed to make was for peace and reunion on the Virginia basis, and in the present state of things they feared strife as the result of any discussion they might initiate.

The report is dated at Montgomery on the 11th inst. We suppose the Commissioners are still there.

THE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.—The bill to extend further aid to the Western Railroad, by a loan of $200,000 to equip the present road from Fayetteville to the Coalfields, and a loan of $500,000 to assist in extending the road to the N. C. road, has finally passed both Houses and is a law. The thanks of this community, and of those interested in the mineral region, and in the manufacturing and agricultural section between that and the N. C. Road, are due to the Legislature, and especially to the members from this county, and some from other counties, for this measure of just liberality. It opens up to Fayetteville, and to all the route indicated, a prospect of prosperity such as they have never known. Much, however, will have to be done by the people interested. They are required to grade the road, and then the State Bonds will cover and equip it. Should the present sectional troubles pass away, and peace and prosperity prevail, a determined effort will have to be made to accomplish the work.

The iron for the road is required to be made in the State. For this purpose, Bloomeries must be established on Deep River, and we hope a Rolling Mill will be established here.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.—A letter from New Mexico to the St. Louis Republican states that on Jan'y 2d, Col. Crittenden with 88 of his U. S. mounted riflemen surprised a large party of Camanches and Kiowas, (whom he had pursued for several days,) and after a severe fight completely routed them, destroyed their camp and property and captured many horses. The Indian loss of men and property was large. Col. C's small. "The officers with Colonel Crittenden (says the letter,) were Captain Lindsay and Lieutenants McRae, W. H. Jackson and Chaflin. The Indian force was probably several hundred. Only sixty rifles were actually engaged, and the whole affair is regarded as one of the most daring, brilliant and successful attacks which has occurred in the Territory for some time."

The Lieut. McRae mentioned, is Lieut. Alex'r McRae, son of Col. John McRae of this town. Col. Crittenden is a son of Senator Crittenden.

CADET APPOINTMENT.—Among the 14 Cadets "at large" appointed by the President on the 18th inst, we notice "Theophilus H. Holmes, Jr., son of Major T. H. Holmes, of the Army, who was brevetted for gallant conduct at Monterey."

NORTH CAROLINA WINE.—G. W. Bennett, Esq. of Richmond county, 47 miles from Fayetteville, on the Albemarle Plank Road, made 900 gallons of wine the past season, from two acres of land. The wine is of three kinds, White Malaga, Madeira, and Forest. A bottle of the White Malaga which he presented to us is of delicious flavor.

The next generation will see thousands of barrels of wine made annually in this Eastern part of North Carolina—that is, unless disunion and civil war throw us back a century or two.

CONVENTION OF CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.

In accordance to previous notice, the above Counties met in Convention at Summerville, on Wednesday the 13th Feb'y, to select suitable persons to represent the Conservative Union men of Cumberland and Harnett Counties in the Convention of North Carolina, called for the purpose of considering our Federal affairs.

On motion of D. G. MacRae, Esq. Geo. W. Pegram, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Dan'l McDougald requested to act as Sec'y. The following Delegates reported themselves as members of the Convention from the several Captain's Districts, viz:

Town of Fayetteville.—W McL McKay, W H Haigh, T C Fuller, David Anderson, W B Wright, E L Pemberton, W W McKenzie.

Seventy-First.—D G McDuffie, J S Ray, Alex Ray.

Lock's Creek—S R Hawley, Alex Maxwell.

Flea Hill.—Neill McDugald, Jas Guy, W J McPhail, Joseph Lee.

Cross Creek.—R P Buxton, David McDuffie, Jos Baker, W Overby, H W Horne, D G MacRae.

Cedar Creek.—Isaac Melvin, J C Blocker.

Carver's Creek.—Col D McCormick, Giles Ham, W B Ray.

Black River.—A R Smith, D Bain, R Williams, J McKethan.

Gray's Creek.—Dan'l Smith, J B Carver.

Quwhiffle.—J A McKethan, A A Bethune, R McCaskill.

Rockfish.—Wm McMillan, Rob't McKinnon, John Musslewhite, Arch'd McLean, Wm Vink.

Upper Little River.—Dr J A McDougald, J M Turner, D C McLean, H Faucett, D McDougald

Barbecue.—Col A Murchison, D Morrison, A C Buie, Dr J McCormick, John Harrington.

Stewart's Creek.—J L Bethea, J P Hodges, D Byrd, J H Williams, Anthony Parker, Col K Murchison, J C Dollar, A S McNeill, D Bethea, Neill McDougald.

Buckhorn.—Dr B C Williams, M McKay.

Averasboro'.—F Smith, A Parker, H A Barnes, L M Surles.

Neill's Creek.—John Green, J A Johnson, Dr W McNeill.

Grove.—A J Turlington, Col E Stewart, N S Stewart, R H M Kennedy, S Trulove, W Eunis.

The following persons, viz: D. G. MacRae, Jas. McKethan, Alex. Murchison, Jno. McKethan and Neill McDugald were appointed a Committee to report permanent officers for the Convention, who after retiring reported as follows:

WM. McL. MCKAY, Pres't.
JAS. A. JOHNSON, } Vice Prest's.
DUNCAN MCCORMICK, }
H. W. HORNE, } Sec's.
DAN'L MCDOUGALD, }

Mr McKay on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on him by calling him to preside over their deliberations, and made an impressive and earnest appeal to all to stand by the Union and Constitution of our fathers, until all honorable means for preserving it were exhausted. Stated that he loved the Union—he loved the Stripes and Stars—that he was a Union man, and he was not ashamed or afraid to say so. His remarks were well received and met a hearty response from nearly every one present, as evidenced from the repeated cheers that greeted him.

On motion the different Districts retired and appointed one from each District as a Nominating Committee, viz: Thos C Fuller, R P Buxton, D McCormick, Jno S Ray, Jno McKethan, Wm McMillan, J S Carver, Isaac Melvin, Alex Maxwell, Neill McDugald, Alex R Smith, Alex Murchison, Dan'l McDougald, Jas P Hodges, A Parker, A J Turlington, Dr W McNeill, Dr B C Williams.

Before the Committee retired for consultation, the following letter from Hon L Bethune, to Jas Kyle and others, was introduced by Maj D G MacRae, read and on his motion referred to the Nominating Committee:

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 4th, 1861.

LAUCHLIN BETHUNE, Esq.—Dear Sir: As an observer of all that concerns the interest and welfare of our common country, you have doubtless seen that the Legislature of North Carolina has passed an act concerning a Convention of the people, which from its terms may result in such a body being called together.

It is much to be desired that trustworthy, sound and conservative men should be elected to represent our county in such Convention, if called,—men who, free from the excitement which seems to agitate the minds of the politicians of this day, may give to the people the aid of their sedate judgment, and the benefits of their age and experience; men who, having long enjoyed the blessings of the best government ever framed by the wisdom of man, will not therefore be disposed for light or transient causes to give up the advantages of its continuance, and who at the same time will be mindful of our rights and interests. Such men are little apt to take an active part in the affairs of the day. We are not therefore forgetful of the reluctance with which you will accede to our request that you will allow your name to go before the people for their suffrages to represent them in the Convention. The state of the country must be our excuse for intruding upon the retirement which has been chosen by yourself; and as none better than yourself knows that the patriots of the country belong to the people, we are tempted to demand rather than request that you will return a favorable answer to the object of this communication.

We have the honor to be,
Your fellow-citizens.

[Signed by Jas. Kyle, A. McLean, J. Carmon, W. J, Anderson, E. J. Hale, W. McIntyre, J. P. McLean, D. G. McRae, Wm McL McKay, C T Haigh, John McRae. M C Lamont, Isham Blake, A W Steel, George Lauder, D C Curry, J A Worth, J A Pemberton, E L Pemberton, and many others, the list of signatures being mislaid.]

MONTROSE, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—You will please to present my most profound thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland for their kind feelings expressed towards me in communication just handed me And although I am persuaded that they place too high an estimate upon any service I should be able to render them or the cause of our once happy country, yet as the wish seems to be so general and the call on me so respectable, I must yield, and authorize you to say to my friends, that if elected I will strive to attend. Your Friend,
L. BETHUNE.

R P Buxton, Esq. read the following letter addressed by himself to Hon J G Shepherd, with the reply to the same, and on his motion they were referred to same Committee:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., 13th Feb. 1861.

HON. J. G. SHEPHERD:—*My Dear Sir:*—Will you permit me to submit your name to the Convention of the Constitutional Union loving men of Cumberland and Harnett Counties, with the assurance that you favor the exhaustion of all honorable means for adjusting our sectional troubles? Very truly, your friend,
R. P. BUXTON.

R. P. BUXTON, Esq:—*My Dear Sir:*—In reply to your note of this date, I state that if nominated by the Convention to-day, I am willing to accept the nomination, with the assurance that I favor the exhaustion of all honorable means for adjusting our sectional troubles. Such have been and still are my views.
Very truly yours, J. G. SHEPHERD.

Jas McKethan, Esq. moved that the letters of David McNeill, Esq. to K A Black and others, be also referred to same Committee. After some discussion and objection to Mr McKethan's motion, it was amended so as to include all the letters of David McNeill and Hon J G Shepherd to K A Black and others, be referred to the Nominating Committee, with the letters of L Bethune to Jas Kyle and others, and the letter of J G Shepherd to R P Buxton.

The committee retired and after a short recess, Thos C Fuller, as Chairman reported as follows:

Your Committee beg leave to report as follows: 1st. That they unanimously recommend to this Convention, as the Candidates of the Cumberland and Harnett Union men for seats in our State Convention,

HON. LAUCHLIN BETHUNE,
HON. JESSE G. SHEPHERD,
Col. ARCH'D S. MCNEILL.

Your Committee further report back favorably the letters of Hon. L. Bethune to Jas. Kyle, and Hon. J. G. Shepherd to R. P. Buxton, and recommend that said letters be published as part of the proceedings of this Convention. And that the letters of Hon. J. G. Shepherd and D. McNeill to K. A. Black and others, be not accepted by this Convention, but that the same be rejected. All of which is respectfully submitted.
THOS. C. FULLER, Ch'n.

The Convention unanimously ratified the recommendation of the Committee, which ratification was concurred in by the largest meeting ever assembled in Harnett county. Dan'l McCormick and R P Buxton were appointed a committee to inform the nominees of the action of the Convention, and to ask their acceptance of the same.

Judge Shepherd and Col A S McNeill being present, responded to the call in strong conservative Union speeches. Col McNeill, although not much accustomed to public speaking, showed conclusively that he felt the responsibility of the trust confided to him. Those who know him know that he is identified with the people in feeling and in interest, and that their cause will be safe in his hands.

The speech of the Hon J G Shepherd was one of his happiest efforts. "Much impressed himself, and anxious that those to whom he spoke might feel it too," his appeals for the Union and the Constitution were of the most touching character. He presented the issue before the people of N C, to-wit: Union or Disunion, in its true light. He took ground in favor of N C remaining in the Union; that whatever the future might disclose, there is no cause at present for her severing the ties that bind her to the Union. He spoke of the emblem of our nation's glory and independence—the American flag—the protection it had given to native and adopted sons, at home and abroad; and when he came to speak of Martin Kozta, who had never taken the oath of allegiance, but only signified his intention to do so, claiming and receiving that protection in a foreign land, the description of the scene, the manner of the speaker as he detailed all the circumstances, the bearing of the gallant Capt Ingraham with only a handful of men to aid him, walking the quarter deck with his watch in hand, counting the moments he intended to wait, there was no man in that vast assembly who did not feel proud that he was an American citizen, entitled to the protection of that flag.

The speech of Judge Shepherd was well received, and the vote of Harnett county for the Union will show that her citizens, like the speaker, are not without hope; that although their confidence in politicians may be destroyed, there is an arm stronger than an arm of flesh, on which we may lean our hope.

After a resolution of thanks to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, with a request to Fayetteville and Raleigh papers to publish, the Convention adjourned.

WM. McL. KAY, Pres't.
JAS. A. JOHNSON, } V. Pres't.
DUN. McCORMICK, }
DAN'L MCDOUGALD, }
H. W. HORNE, } Sec's.

☞ There will be a meeting of the citizens of Quwhiffle District at the house of John A. McKethan, on Saturday next the 23d inst., when the candidates for the Convention will address the people.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

BRUNSWICK.—Daniel B. Baker, Esq. is the Constitutional Union candidate. Proceedings of meeting in our next.

RANDOLPH.—John B. Troy and Wm. J. Long Esqs. are the Union candidates. They have made the following appointments to speak:—

Marley's Mills on the	14th
Cheek's Store,	15th
New Salem and John Pope's,	16th
Bush Hill and New Market,	18th
Hill and Lackey's Store and Rush's Mills,	19th
New Hope and Calvin Bulla's,	20th
Jesse D. Cox's and Gray's X Roads,	21st
Hugh Moffit's and Lassiter's Mills,	22d
Jackson place and Franklinsville,	23rd
Franklin Auman's and Fox's Store,	25th
Wm. Cassaday's and Liberty,	26th
Rackoon Pond and White Place,	27th

GUILFORD.—Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, Ralph Gorrell and C. P. Mendenhall Esqs. All Constitutional Union men.

ANSON.—Thos. S. Ashe Esq. and Col. W. C. Smith are suggested in the Argus.

COLUMBUS.—Richard Wooten, Esq. is the secession candidate.

SAMPSON.—Mr. Devane is not a candidate. Dr. Bunting and R. A. Moseley, Esq. are the secession candidates.

BEAUFORT.—Messrs. Edward J. Warren and David M. Carter are the Union candidates; and Messrs. Henry A. Ellison and William Clark the Secession candidates.

EDGECOMBE AND WILSON.—J. S. Woodard, J. L. Bridgers and K. Thigpen, Esqs. are the secession candidates.

NASH.—Hon. A. H. Arrington is the secession candidate.

CHOWAN.—J. C. Badham, Esq. is the secession candidate.

CARTERET.—Charles R. Thomas, Esq. is the Union Candidate.

PASQUOTANK.—Dr. Rufus K. Speed is the Union Candidate.

LENOIR.—Col. Thos. J. Blakely is announced as "the independent State Rights Union Candidate." Henry F. Bond, Esq. is a secession candidate.

To the Voters of Richmond County.

HAVING been repeatedly solicited by my friends to become a candidate for a seat in our State Convention, and feeling a deep interest in the preservation of our great and glorious Union, I have resolved to tender my services to my Fellow-citizens, pledging at the same time, my utmost exertions in upholding and perpetuating our Constitution. Very Respectfully,
A. J. McQUEEN.

Richmond Co., N. C., Feb'y 14, 1861. 1t

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having ascertained from the public journals that our Legislature has passed the Convention Bill, and after a conversation with many of our citizens, have concluded to nominate our worthy citizen, JOHN D. SHAW, Esq. to represent us, the citizens of Richmond County, in said Convention.

MANY FRIENDS REGARDLESS OF PARTY.

Feb. 4, 1861. 95-te

WHO ARE ELIGIBLE.—Our readers may remember the view taken in the Observer as to the eligibility of State and County officers to seats in the Convention. We learn from the Standard that "the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State are clearly of opinion that State and County officers are eligible to seats in the State Convention."

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington 5 per cent.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are last quoted in New York at 78. Virginia 76½.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—The papers report many failures of merchants, not only of those engaged in the Southern trade but in the Western also.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother-in-law, by Neill McNeill, Esq, Mr. JOHN C. EVANS to Miss MARY A. GRAHAM, all of Robeson County.

In New Hanover county, on the 19th of December last, by Rev. H. McAlpin, ARTHUR MELVIN, Esq., of Cumberland County, to Miss DORCAS SYKES, daughter of Beaty Sykes Esq., of New Hanover.

At St. John's Church, Wilmington, on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. H. Wainwright, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Drane, B. R. MOORE, of Salisbury, to Miss JOE, daughter of N. N. Nixon, Esq, of Wilmington.

In Columbus county on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. L. Prichard, Dr. JOHN H. FREEMAN, of Wilmington, and Miss ARRA J. BALDWIN

In Richmond County, on the 5th of January, by J. A. Baldwin, Esq., Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON to Miss ELIZABETH SHEPHARD, daughter of Thomas Shephard, Esq.

Also on the 31st of January, by J. A. Baldwin, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPHARD to Miss MARY WEBB, daughter of Haley Webb, dec'd.

On the 2d inst., by A. J. McQueen, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON of Robeson, to Miss CATHARINE COLQUOHON of Richmond.

DIED,

On the 28th ult., at the residence of his mother in Harnett county, Dr. ARCHIBALD SMALL, late a Graduate of Baltimore Dental College, aged 34 years.

In Richmond county, on the 15th inst., Mr. ALEXANDER McDONALD, in the 87th year of his age.

Near Smithfield, at the residence of Mrs. Julia C. Bryan, on the 31st ult., SALLIE ELIZABETH, second daughter of K. M. C. and Sarah Williamson, aged 6 years, 7 months, and 11 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—Sales since Thursday at 8 to 9¾ for ordinary, and 10 to 10¾ c'r good. The unfavorable news from abroad, received yesterday, will certainly cause a decline in our market. We do not think sales of good could be effected above 10 to 10¼. Receipts of past week about 400 bales.

Flour—Rules firm at 7 25 for Family, $7 for Super, 6 75 for Fine, and 6 50 for Scratched. Receipts light.

Corn—Good country in demand at 81.

Spirits Turpentine—Dull, with declining tendency.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Feb'y 16, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 80, Virgin 1 44, Hard 90. Tar 1 75. Pea Nuts 1 08. Cotton, Middling 11. Corn 68. Molasses, new 25. No other transactions. During week, last sales of Spirits, straight 32, N. Y. bbls. 33½.

At New York, Cotton dull at 11¼ f'r middling uplands Southern Flour 5 30 to 5 55. Spirits firm at 35½ to 36. Rosin steady at 1 25.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7 to 11¼. Flour 8 25 to 8 50. N. C. Bacon 12½ to 13.

FOR SALE.

Peruvian Guano.

BY the schooner Alba I expect a supply of No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, which I offer for sale on usual terms. AUG. W. STEEL.

Feb'y 15. 97-2w

Shingles Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to contract for the immediate delivery of 35,000 or 40,000 SHINGLES.
A. W. STEEL.

Feb'y 16. 97-3t

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Wednesday evening, the bill to revise the militia system was debated. The reception of the Georgia Commissioner interrupted it, but on Thursday it was resumed, and an amendment by Mr Brown to strike out a proviso authorizing the Gov'r to call out an additional force of 20,000 men, rejected. The long discussion is not reported, but involved secession, in favor of which immediately Messrs Walker and Barringer spoke.

In the Commons, on Wednesday evening, the Georgia Commissioner made a secession speech. And on Thursday the Atlantic, Tenn & Ohio Road, Albemarle Canal, Statesville Turnpike and Coalfields Road bills passed finally by decided majorities. The McDowell & Yancy Turnpike was defeated.

SENATE—FROM OUR REPORTER.

FRIDAY, Feb'y 16.

Mr Dowd presented a memorial from citizens of the counties of Chatham and Moore relative to the Deep river improvement. Referred.

A number of bills were reported back from committees.

Mr Shaw introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Water Works. Referred.

Mr Shaw, a bill concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plank road company. Referred.

A number of enrolled and engrossed bills were received from the House.

At 12 o'clock the Senate took up the special order, viz: the bill to alter the State Constitution.

Mr Hall offered the following amendment: "Provided that the basis of taxation and mode of raising revenue for the future payment of existing appropriations or liabilities on the part of the State for works of internal improvement shall not in any manner be affected, anything to the contrary notwithstanding." Not adopted.

The question recurring upon the passage of the bill its 1st reading, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Arendell, Bledsoe, Barringer, Blount, Dobson, Dockery, Dowd, Eure, Grist, Harris of F., Harris of C., Humphrey, Ramsey, Rogers, Simmons, Simpson, Street, Stowe, Sharpe, Slaughter, Spencer, Stubbs, Taylor of N., Thomas of D., Turner, Waugh, Whitaker, Walkup, Wedbee and Worth—30.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Avery, Burton, Brown, Dickson, Faison, Hall, Outlaw, Pitchford, Shaw, Speight, Taylor of B., Taylor of G., Thomas of S., Walker, Watson and Winstead—16.

On motion of Mr Dobson the bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 11½ o'clock.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to re-organize the militia and discussed it to the hour for recess.

Afternoon Session.—The military bill was resumed, and it passed 2d reading.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the bill concerning county revenue was taken up, advocated by Messrs Dockery and Street and opposed by Messrs Hall and Barringer. It passed 2d reading, 27 to 10.

The amended bill to divide the State into 8 Judicial Circuits passed 2d reading, 21 to 18

Mr Barringer offered a resolution for the purchase of a Cabinet of Minerals for the State

Mr Dockery, a bill to prohibit sale of liquors within two miles of Spring Hill Academy, in Robeson.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr Ramsay presented Union resolutions from Rowan.

Mr Watson, a resolution to adjourn on Friday next. Mr Humphrey moved 6 A M of Monday the 25th. Agreed to and passed.

The Revenue Bill from the House was read. Ordered to be printed.

Many bills were received from the House and read. Among them, in favor of Reuben King, in the 8th; to incorporate Fayetteville Gas Co; Lafayette Light Infantry; Fayetteville Mill Co; and Cross creek Man'g Co.; concerning Columbus Co. Court; to prevent sale of spirits in Chatham, Cherokee and Yancey counties; to incorporate Buncombe Powder Co.

Bills to establish new counties of Clay and Dobbin were passed. Also, bill to better regulate Pilots on the Cape Fear.

The bill to construct a Railroad from Greensboro to Leaksville was opposed by Mr. Hall and advocated by Mr. Thomas of J. Mr Waugh proposed a State tax of 25 cents on every ton of freight carried in Virginia. Rejected, and bill passed 2d reading, 24 to 11 It subsequently passed 3d reading, 20 to 9. Mr Waugh moved that its title be, "A bill to diminish profits and dividends on the N. C. Railroad and impose additional taxes on the people of the State." Rejected, yeas 2, nays 27.

Afternoon Session.—A message was received from Gov. Ellis enclosing the Louisiana Ordinance of Secession, and resolutions of N Y Legislature relative to sending Comm's to the Peace Conference.

The Statesville and Tennessee Turnpike bill passed 2d and 3d readings, 22 to 9 It appropriates $10,000.

Several unimportant bills were passed.

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Feb'y 14.

Mr Yeates asked leave to make a motion to reconsider a vote taken to-day. He said that upon his return to the Capitol from a recent visit to his constituents, he had ascertained that a combination of effort and skill had been put forth, the result of which was, the construction of a most magnificent 'Omnibus;' that the same had had the team hitched, the driver seated and the passengers and freight taken on board, for a drive from the seaboard to the mountains. But he regretted to say, that in dashing over the rocks and ruts in the hill country, a portion of the freight has jostled off and was left on the wayside. He could imagine the owner of the freight, sitting astride the unfortunate package, casting a disconsolate look after the fast receding vehicle, and wondering if it would not return for the lost baggage. He said the package thus dropped was a neatly constructed box, labeled "McDowell and Yancey Turnpike." He said he felt no particular interest in the omnibus nor its freight, but at the earnest solicitation of the friend of the lost package, he had consented to call after the omnibus to stop and take it aboard again; he therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike bill was rejected to-day.

The motion prevailed and the vote was reconsidered.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the resignation of Thomas D. McDowell as Trustee of the University.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting certain resolutions on Federal affairs from the State of New York, which were sent to the Senate; and also from the Legislature of Minnesota, embodying the doctrine of coercion.

Mr Person offered a resolution that the resolutions from Minnesota be not entertained, but that they be returned to the Governor with a request that he send them back to the State whence they came.

The Fayetteville and Warsaw railroad bill was taken up. Several amendments were offered and rejected—only two were adopted—one allowing the road to tap the Wilmington road as far south as the deep cut between Warsaw and Magnolia; and the other to authorize the W. and W. Railroad Co. to equip the new road when finished. With these amendments the bill passed its third and last reading.

The bill supplemental to the Chatham railroad bill was taken up and was under discussion when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb'y 15.

Several reports from committees were presented, and bills introduced.

Mr Ward presented a bill to construct a railroad from or near Morehead City to the W. and W. Railroad at the point where the Warsaw railroad intersects with the same. Referred.

Unfinished Business.—The bill supplemental to an act passed at the present session, to incorporate the Chatham railroad company, was advocated by Messrs Rogers, Moares, Hoke and Merrimon, and opposed by Messrs Farrow and Guthrie. It was rejected, yeas 38, nays 61.

The resolution proposing to adjourn on Tuesday next was laid on the table.

The McDowell and Yancey Turnpike bill passed its second and third readings, ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Commerce passed its 2d reading. On its 3d reading, Mr. Bachelor strenuously objected to such hasty legislation on important subjects. This bill proposes to repeal certain sections of a charter, but who knows what those sections are? Mr Henry objected that legislation was all for banks and railroads and nothing for relief of the people. The tendency was to build up a moneyed and privileged power.

Mr. Clark stated the condition of the bank as sound and able to afford relief to the people.

Messrs Yeates and Person opposed the bill.

On motion, that part of the bill which proposed to repeal the 6th section of the charter was stricken out. And the restriction confining the issue to three dollars for one of specie was taken off.

The bill as thus amended passed and was sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr Booth the vote rejecting the supplemental Chatham and Coalfields railroad bill was reconsidered. Before taking a vote on its 2d reading, the House took a recess.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Reports from committees were received on sundry bills.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. And on motion, every bill and resolution on the private calendar was read 2d and 3d times and passed, except three which were rejected on the second reading.

The session was extended to 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WAR "PAST HOPING FOR."—The Charleston Mercury's correspondent at Montgomery, Ala., where the Southern Congress sits, is in a very bad humor at the signs that there will be *no war*. Hear him under date of Feb'y 10, in the Mercury of the 14th:—

"If the frontier States do not join us, and join their Northern confederates, they will control them, and then there will be *no war*, and if they join us there will be *no war*. In either event, therefore, there will be *no war*. War from Fort Sumter, since Col. Hayne's return is followed by no action, is here considered as past *hoping for*. Fighting in South Carolina is confined to the Poet's Corner in the Mercury—that is what an Alabamian said to me to-day."

THINGS AT RALEIGH.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 16, 1861.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons: If the Peace Congress propose a settlement satisfactory to the Southern States which have not seceded and which the free States will accept, and if North Carolina shall exhibit at the polls the good sense which Tennessee has done, by refusing to call a Revolutionary Convention, we may hope that capitalists will be again willing to invest in our State bonds—but if madness and folly still rule the hour, and we recognise the doctrine of secession, by calling a Convention, without power to do anything else but secede, our State credit will sink below its present level. Capitalists are too keen to credit a State which claims to have among its Constitutional powers, an organized provision for its own dissolution.

Every body rejoices at the passage of the bill granting aid to your Coal-field R R, opening to Fayetteville a hopeful prospect and to the whole State the chance to derive benefit from the coal, iron and other metals locked up in the valley of Deep River; but among the smallest of the evils which would spring from secession would be the failure of this enterprise. Even if the $700,000 of State bonds could be sold at par, it will probably require $300,000 more from individuals to carry out this scheme. Who expects they can be sold at par, or that the necessary subscription can be made and paid by individuals, if our National troubles be not composed? Let us hope that this will be speedily done, and that this road will be built without unnecessary delay and the hopes of its friends realized.

Among the unfinished business of the General Assembly are the Revenue bill and the bill for re-organizing the militia and raising a corps of 10,000 volunteers.

The Revenue bill which has passed the Commons, is an amendment of the act of the last session. Nearly all the amendments will reduce the amount of the taxes It is unnecessary, as the bill has not yet been considered in the Senate, to give you the particulars. It will probably raise $50,000 less than the act of 1858, while the wants of the State, increased by the call of a Convention, if the people call one, the issue of new bonds for the W N C Railroad, the expenses of Commissioners to Washington and Montgomery, the interest on the $300,000 to buy arms, to say nothing of smaller matters and the arming and equipping 10,000 volunteers, will require a largely increased amount of revenue. The chairman of committee of Finance, Judge Person, is the leader of the Disunionists in the House of Commons, and the duty of keeping his followers in line has left him little leisure for the dry and laborious duties of figuring out what taxes will be required and the means of raising them. This is much to be lamented; it will drive the Treasurer, to sustain the credit of the State, to make heavy loans from the Banks.

The bill to arm and equip 10,000 volunteers which has passed the Commons and is on its third reading in the Senate, is a part of the disunion programme, proposed by the Governor, and sustained, of course, by every Disunionist in both Houses. This bill provides that these 10,000 volunteers shall be subject to the call of the commander-in-chief, *in cases of emergency*, provided however that the Governor shall be authorised to enroll 20,000 additional men in case of war. The Hon. Bedford Brown, suspecting the design covered up under the words "in cases of emergency," proposed to strike out these words and insert "in case of insurrection or invasion." This elicited a debate which disclosed the covert design of the leaders. Avery objected to the amendment, insisting, if it prevailed, the Governor would not have power to call them out to resist the General Government, if troops should be sent to occupy Fort Caswell or should be sent across our borders to enforce the laws in the States South of us. The yeas and nays were called:—the amendment was adopted—but the premier soon rallied his forces—got a member to move to reconsider—and upon the next trial his friends pulled true in the traces, and the amendment was rejected. So the bill is carried by men acting under oath to support the Constitution of the U. S. with the avowed purpose that the Governor, also acting under oath, may use them to resist the Government of the U. S. if she send troops to occupy and protect her own forts.

An appropriation of $300,000 has been made, as you know, to arm the troops. They are also to be equipped—the uniform is to be Cadet grey—an Adj't General is to be appointed with a salary, in time of peace, of $1800 a year. No estimate of the cost has been presented. The *equipment*, if it means clothing, baggage, tents, &c. will require from $300,000 to $500,000. A discussion arose on the import of the word "equip." Mr Avery contended it did not include clothing or tents or baggage. It was contended by others that it did cover them. The chairman of the committee on Military affairs, Mr Street, admitted that the committee considered that it meant clothing and every thing else fitting them to take the field.

I have not time to go into other features of the bill.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday the electoral votes were counted in the House of Representatives in the presence of an audience as large as could possibly be packed in. The order was thus: After an impressive prayer appropriate to the occasion from the House Chaplain, a message was sent to the Senate notifying it of the House's readiness to count the votes. The Senate came in and occupied a space immediately in front of the Speaker, and the Vice President, Mr Breckinridge, occupied a seat beside the Speaker and said:—

"As Vice President of the United States, according to the Constitution, which provides that the votes shall be counted and declared for President and Vice President for the term of four years, dating from the 4th day of March, 1861, and it being my duty, under the Constitution, to open the certificates of election in presence of the two Houses of Congress, I proceed to perform that duty.

"The tellers on behalf of the Senate and House of Representatives will please take their seats."

Messrs. Washburne and Phelps, of the House, and Mr. Trumbull of the Senate, took their seats accordingly before the Clerk's desk, and the Vice President, having the electoral returns before him, proceeded to open them, commencing with the returns from Maine In each case he broke the seal, took out the contents, and handed both the envelope and the certificates to the tellers, who read to the House the official certificate of the State represented by each; after which the Secretary repeated the number of votes cast for each candidate. When the certificates of all the States were duly read, and the vote in each State announced, Mr. Trumbull announced the tellers' report, that all was in regular form, that for President Mr. Lincoln had received 180 votes; Mr. Breckinridge 72; Mr. Bell 39; Mr. Douglas 12; and that for V. P. Messrs. Hamlin, Lane, Everett and Johnson had received (in the order of their names) as above.

The Vice President then officially announced the result as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole of the electoral votes, is elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1861; and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, having received the majority of the whole of the electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1861.

"The business for which the two Houses assembled being concluded, the Senate will now return to its own chamber."

The members of the Senate then retired, returning two and two, as they had entered.

Nothing else of interest occurred in either House except the introduction of a bill to provide for some pressing needs of the government.

On Thursday and Friday, the tariff was discussed in the Senate.

In the House, on Thursday, the Conspiracy committee reported the circumstances that had led to the belief that an organization existed to seize the Capital, and their opinion that no such organization was proved to be now in existence. The report was unanimous. But Mr. Branch, concurring in it, yet thought it should go further and reported a resolution of censure of the collection of troops at Washington and calling for their removal. Tabled, 125 to 35. Nothing else of interest on Thursday or Friday.

"PREPARE FOR WAR"—is the cry in all our secession exchanges, founded on a story that a

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate on Monday, [we condense from the Standard] a bill to charter the Bank of Roxboro', in Person County, passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a communication from his Excellency Gov Ellis, with the credentials of the Hon. Samuel Hall, commissioner from Georgia, proposing to appoint a committee to receive Mr. Hall, and make him a guest of the State. Concurred in. And Messrs Hall and Arendell were appointed the Senate branch of the committee.

A bill to incorporate the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction Railroad Company was put upon its third reading.

Mr Hall offered an amendment, making Company's Shops the southern terminus of the road. Adopted.

Mr Waugh, an amendment that the road should not run within half a mile of the Virginia line. Lost, and the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed. The bill is without restriction, and gives the privilege of a connection with the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

On motion of Mr Sharpe, the bill to charter a road from Wilkesboro to Statesville was taken up, read the second and third times and passed.

In the Commons, on Monday, the Revenue Bill was taken up, and after discussion of sundry amendments not stated passed its 2d reading, yeas 79, nays 18. The Bill was put on its 3d reading, and Mr Marsh and others asked to have the bill, as amended, printed.

The Chair decided that the bill having been made the special order from day to day until disposed of, could not now be withdrawn to be printed, except by the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr Person objected, whereupon,

Mr Marsh gave notice that he would move to-morrow morning to have the bill printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill, and it was discussed section by section up to the hour of adjournment.

[From the complicated nature of the bill and the multiplicity of amendments offered, the Reporter finds it impossible to give a correct report of the bill during its progress, and therefore defers any further attempt to do so until the final passage of the bill, (if it ever passes) when the changes will be noticed.]

NIGHT SESSION.—Feb. 11.—From our Reporter.

The consideration of the revenue bill was resumed.

A number of amendments were adopted. The reading by sections being finished, the bill passed its third reading, yeas 73, nays 14.

The bill for arming the State—placing $500,000 at the disposal of the Governor to be used in case of emergency,—was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr Henry, yeas 53, nays 35.

Bill in favor of the Fayetteville Western Railroad, passed over informally.

The resolution to pay for arms used by the Hillsboro' Military Academy was laid on the table.

SENATE—from our reporter.

Tuesday, February 12th.

Mr Avery offered a resolution, authorizing the appointment of additional Engrossing Clerks, which passed its several readings.

Mr Hall introduced a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Wrightsville Turnpike Company.

The bill to amend the 18th sec. 31st chap of the Revised Code, requiring the location of the Judges of the Superior Courts in their respective circuits, was rejected on 2d reading.

Mr Lane moved to reconsider the bill to diminish the costs of suits at law, which was rejected yesterday. Agreed to.

The engrossed bill to abolish the office of State Geologist was read 1st time.

The Senate then took up the special order, viz: Mr Bledsoe's bill to alter the Constitution of State, and the amendments thereto.

Mr Lane offered an amendment to exempt $500 worth of personal property from taxation. Adopted, yeas 22, nays 10.

Mr Pitchford, an amendment, that no further debt shall be contracted by the State unless ample provision be made, *at the time*, for its payment. Adopted, yeas 22, nays 19.

The consideration of the bill was suspended, and Mr Hall, from the committee to make arrangements for the reception of the Hon. Sam'l Hall, Commissioner from the State of Georgia, reported a resolution to the effect that he should be publicly received by the two Houses, in the Commons Hall, at 8 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow; and that he be the guest of the State during his stay. Adopted, and sent to the House for concurrence.

The special order was resumed, and after a protracted debate between Messrs Bledsoe, Lane and Erwin, the substitute offered by Mr Dobson—*as amended*—in lieu of the bill introduced by Mr Bledsoe, which had previously been stricken out—was inserted, yeas 28, nays 13.

The chair decided that the votes of three-fifths of whole Senate (30 votes) were necessary to the passage of the bill.

The bill did not pass its 1st reading, 24 only voting in the affirmative to 17 in the negative.

Mr Slaughter moved to reconsider the vote. The motion prevailed, yeas 22, nays 15.

On motion of Mr Stubbs, the bill was postponed until Thursday next.

A message from the House transmitted a message from His Excellency the Governor, enclosing the report of our Commissioners to Montgomery, with a proposition to print. The report was read and the proposition concurred in.

On motion of Mr Hall the rules were suspended and the bill concerning the town of Wilmington was passed 2d and 3d readings.

The bill to diminish the costs of suits at law passed 2d reading, yeas 19, nays 18.

The Senate took a recess until ½ past 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill for the management of insolvent estates was debated and rejected, yeas 6, nays 30.

The Senate took up the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Commerce, on its 2d reading.

Mr Avery moved to extend its provisions to the Banks of North Carolina and Lexington. Adopted, yeas 22, nays 14.

Mr Thomas moved to extend the provisions to the Miner's and Planter's Bank at Murphy, N. C. Adopted, yeas 31, nays 6.

Mr Avery moved to amend by enacting that the above Banks shall have no power to establish branches or agencies, save that conferred by their respective charters. Adopted.

The bill then passed its 2d and 3d readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Engrossed bill to establish the new county of Mitchell passed its 2d and 3d readings. Ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to establish the new county of Richlands, was put on its 2d reading.

Mr Grist said that his constituents were opposed to the establishment of the proposed county. He moved to strike out that portion of the bill which included a part of the County of Beaufort. After some discussion between Messrs Grist, Street and Stubbs the amendment was rejected. Yeas 14, nays 22.

Mr Grist moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

The bill then passed its 2d and 3d readings and was ordered to be Engrossed.

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

Mr Turner introduced a bill concerning the call of a Convention.

Mr Avery, a bill supplemental to the act to establish the county of Mitchell.

Mr Humphrey, a bill to construct a railroad from Newbern to some point in Onslow.

Mr Thomas of D, a bill to extend the limits of the Town of Lexington.

On motion of Mr Humphrey, the bill to establish a new County named Dobbin, out of portions of Wake, Johnston, Nash and Franklin was taken up. The bill was opposed by Messrs Bledsoe and Harris of F, and defended by Mr Taylor of Nash.

Mr Bledsoe offered an amendment to strike out that portion of Wake County proposed to be cut off. Lost. Yeas 17, nays 25.

Mr Bledsoe offered another amendment to submit the question of the establishment of the county to the voters residing within its proposed limits. Passed. Yeas 43, nays none.

Mr Bledsoe, another amendment requiring two-thirds to ratify the act. Rejected. Yeas 7, nays 27.

Mr Bledsoe then proposed to submit the ratification to a majority of the voters of that portion of Wake proposed to be cut off. Rejected. Yeas 18, nays 21. The bill passed 2d reading. Yeas 25, nays 16.

The engrossed bill from the House of Commons for the re-organization of the Militia was read the 2d time.

Mr Walkup moved to strike out the first seven sections of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the original Senate bill with certain exceptions.

Mr Dockery moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs; but after some discussion withdrew it.

Mr Sharpe moved to strike out the words white persons in the first section and insert "free white males and white apprentices," as the section as it now read included females, and he was opposed to requiring ladies to render militia service, and especially those that were married. The amendment adopted.

Mr Bledsoe moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report at as early a day as possible. Pending the vote on said motion the Senate took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

COMMONS.—from our reporter.

Tuesday, Feb'y 12.

Mr Person, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution to pay to D W Courts, State Treasurer, $800 for extra services in going to New York and negotiating a loan in behalf of the Literary Board in 1859.

Mr Henry moved to strike out 800 and insert 500.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs Fagg, Henry, Mendenhall and others, and advocated by Messrs Harris, Person and others.

Mr Henry's motion prevailed, and $500 inserted.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Commissioners to Montgomery, accompanied by a copy of the Constitution of the Provisional government of the Southern Confederacy, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Batchelor, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr Foust introduced a bill to incorporate the North State Rolling Mill Company.

Mr Guthrie a bill to incorporate the Orange, Person and Granville Railroad Company.

Mr McMillan a bill to repeal an act concerning Jury trials in Robeson.

Mr Batchelor, a bill to alter the rules of evidence in this State.

Mr Bullock's resolution, offered yesterday, that no new business shall come before the House except by the consent of a majority of the members, was adopted.

The bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Co. passed its second reading, yeas 68, nays 38.

The bill to amend the charter of the W. C. and R. Railroad Company, was read the second time.

Mr Clark of Craven moved to strike out the 5th section which provides for a branch of the road from Rockingham in Richmond county to Salisbury.

Messrs Person and Meares opposed the amendment, which was rejected, yeas 34, nays 59.

Mr Farrow moved to postpone indefinitely. Lost, yeas 42, nays 58.

The bill passed 2d reading, 51 to 50.

The bill to charter the Statesville and Tennessee Turnpike Company passed its second reading, 54 to 36.

NIGHT SESSION.

A large number of engrossed bills were received from the Senate and read 1st time. That to incorporate Wilmington Horse Artillery Troop passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled.

The Danville Connection bill passed its 3d reading, 56 to 31.

A number of bills passed 2d reading.

Wednesday, Feb'y 13.

The bill to amend charter of Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio R. R. Co. passed 2d reading.

The bill to amend charter of Western N. C. Railroad Co. was taken up.

Mr Batchelor moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the bonds of the State should not be put in market unless quoted at par in New York.

This was opposed by Messrs Fleming, Fagg and Mendenhall and advocated by Messrs Batchelor and Bullock. Rejected, and the bill passed 3d reading, 62 to 44.

Mr Wright then moved to take up Western Railroad bill. Agreed to.

The Senate bill, accepted as a substitute, was read the second time.

Mr Batchelor moved to amend by prohibiting the sale of bonds for the benefit of the road unless the same be quoted at par in New York. Rejected, yeas 36, nays 64.

Mr Ward, to amend by changing the route of the road—one fork to go to the Coalfields, and one to Beaufort Harbor. Rejected, yeas 17, nays 77.

Mr. Foy, an amendment somewhat similar to the above. Rejected, yeas 12, nays 81.

The bill then passed its second reading, 52 to 48.

The bill to amend the charter of the W., C. & R. Railroad was taken up and read the third time.

Mr Cheek offered an amendment that the bonds appropriated shall not be put in the market, unless quoted at par in New York. Rejected, yeas 40, nays 58.

Mr Clark of C. moved to strike out the 5th section, which provides for a link between this road and the N. C. Central road at Salisbury. Rejected, 30 to 62.

Mr Farrow moved to postpone indefinitely. Rejected, 31 to 63.

Mr Wooten moved to strike out for the eastern section $660,000, and insert $350,000; and $340,000 for the western section, and insert $150,000. Rejected, 45 to 55.

The bill then passed its 3d reading, 57 to 48.

Much other but unimportant business was done during this day's sitting. Recess till 7 P. M.

We add to report in last Observer some items of Saturday's proceedings.

In the Senate, the following bills passed their several readings:—

A bill to authorize all sheriffs to collect arrears of taxes.

A bill to permit Ellen Ransom, a free person of color, to enslave herself.

A bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville Steamboat Company.

A bill to incorporate Wilmington Water Works.

A bill to incorporate the Duplin Riflemen.

In the Commons, the following passed 3d reading:—

A bill in favor of W. W. Long, Sheriff of Yadkin, allowing him to collect arrears of taxes.

A bill to incorporate Lafayette Light Infantry.

A bill to amend charter of N. C. Agricultural Society.

A bill to amend charter of Laurel Hill Fair.

A bill to incorporate the Cross Creek Man. Co.

A bill to incorporate Fay. Gas Light Co.

A bill to incorporate Fay. Mill Company.

A bill relating to sale of liquors in school districts in Chatham county.

A bill to incorporate Tokay Wine Company.

Richmond County, N. C.

WE, the undersigners, do forbid all person or persons from trespassing on the Lands of Archibald McKay, dec'd, known as the Resolution Grant of Duncan McFarland, dec'd, of Laurel Hill, under the penalty of the Law.

CATHARINE McKAY.
JOHN McKAY.
BARBARA McKAY.
MARY McCOLL.

Feb'y 2. 95*2t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., Principal.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS institution, of a thoroughly scientific and Military character, is under the conduct of Col. C. C. TEW, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third Academic year begins Feb'y 6, 1861. The charge is $315 per annum, including clothing. For a circular address the superintendent.

Dec'r 29. 83-1aw6t*6t

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. Daniel Johnson, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally, Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Ashboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

Blank Warrants for sale.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES, 1860!
J. A. PEMBERTON
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Fall & Winter Goods,

comprising the greatest variety of NEW STYLES ever offered by him.

He will receive in a few days, one of the most magnificent selections of

Ladies' Velvet Hats and Bonnets, and Straw Bonnets, trimmed,

ever offered in this market. They were put up by one of the most stylish Houses in the City of New York, and

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER.

The public are invited to give them an inspection, as he will be pleased at all times to show them.

He flatters himself that after fifteen years experience in the Fancy Dry Goods trade, his selections and advantages will be worthy of a call from those in want of desirable new Style Goods at LOW PRICES.

He would take this occasion to say to his friends (many of whom have patronized him from his commencement in business,) that he duly appreciates their many favors and hopes never to part company with any of them. Call and see the New Styles.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 12. 52i4w-tf

FALL, 1860.
JAMES KYLE
Is now receiving his FALL and WINTER supply of
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Parisian Cloths, and other Dress Goods;
Ladies' Emb'd Collars and Sleeves;
Long and Square Shawls;
Chenille Shawls, Silk and Cotton;
Bolting Cloths, assorted Nos.—Anker:
Boots and Shoes; with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with many other Goods.

All of which were bought cheap by the Package, and will be offered by Wholesale or Retail—CHEAP.

Sept. 12, 1860. 52tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1860!
STARR & WILLIAMS,

NO. 50, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of

SEASONABLE GOODS,
EMBRACING A LARGE STOCK OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered to Wholesale buyers exclusively, either for Cash or on the usual time, to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 27, 1860. 56tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State. J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Cramb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

Notice—Attention!
J. A. PEMBERTON

IS very desirous of closing up his old accounts, &c. He has indulged his customers always as far as he could.

He now needs Money

and hopes that those whom he has always been so indulgent to, will do all they can for him in the way of making prompt payments.

Those who cannot pay money, will very much oblige by calling and giving their notes.

Those who refuse to do either will of course not think hard if they are asked to do so in some other way.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 5, 1861. 85tf

SLAVES FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the County Court of Moore, I will sell at public sale, on the 2d day of March next, at the Court House Door in the town of Carthage, the SLAVES belonging to the estate of Upsher Furr, dec'd, viz. Isaac, a valuable young man about 25 years of age, Sally, a likely girl about 23 years of age, and Betty, an old woman.

Terms: Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ALFRED BROWER, Adm'r.

January 29. 95*ts

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Feb. 8, 1861. 95*1y

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

HUSKE & ANDERSON,
—DEALERS IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
of every description.
BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. &c.

Five per cent. off for all Cash Bills of $25 and upwards.

Nos. 46 and 48 Hay St., (Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WRIGHT HUSKE, Formerly B'k Cape Fear.
JOHN H. ANDERSON, For'ly with J. A. Pemberton.

Nov. 28, 1860. 74tf

Fall Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are now receiving a very full supply of **Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.**

E. J. HALE & SON.

October 8, 1860.

J. A. Pemberton

WILL receive in a few days a large lot of those beautiful

Salem Cassimeres and Tweeds.

THEY ARE

Made in North Carolina,

and are more DURABLE than any other Goods for the same money.

—ALSO—
A LARGE LOT OF
Rock Island Kerseys, Tweeds and Cassimeres,
of very superior quality.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 13, 1860. 52i4w-tf

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style, she will also cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.

Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies' Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, 5th house above the Protestant Church, Hay Mount.

Oct. 2. 58tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for Cash, or on short time to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
SHAW, DE GRAW & KING,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS and SHOES,
No. 31 & 33 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods.

July 17, 1860. 36tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

HOPES and FEARS; The Queens of Society; Mansfield's Political Manual; Woods' Class Book of Botany; Letter Copying Books; Tom Brown at Oxford; Tale of Two Cities; Beer's System of Penmanship; Scho Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 30. 92-

BEADLE'S DIME NOVELS, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14.
" " **Song Books and Melodist.**
" **Half Dime, and Five Cent Novels.**

E. J. HALE & SONS

Jan. 30. 22-

If you want your Horses shod, call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP, on Maxwell street.

Call at M. McKINNON'S SHOP and get your WROUGHT IRON PLOUGHS.

Feb'y 4, 1861. 93-3m

Hopes and Fears,

BY the Author of "Heartsease," &c.
LAVINIA, by the Author of "Dr. Antonio," &c.
Pocket Diaries for 1861.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec'r 20.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
TWO NEW VOLUMES.
Vol. 7 Jones's Law, & Vol. 5 Jones's Equity Reports,

JUST issued, for sale, or exchange as usual for unbound Nos., by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan. 21, 1861. 89-

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

For Sale.

A VALUABLE two-story HOUSE and LOT, with outhouses, will be sold on Saturday the 23d inst. The lot is adjoining the railroad and near Laurinburgh depot; the house is suitable either as a public or private house. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN L. FAIRLY.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., Feb. 7, 1861. 95*2t

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Bigga's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.
J. T. Murray vs. S. W. Barnes.
Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the Defendant, S. W. Barnes, has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final by default, will be rendered against him.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

Nancy Regan, John S. Willis and wife Margaret A., R. M. Willis and wife Elizabeth S., John T. Melvin and wife Hulda, Dr. John Regan, W. J. Regan, H. B. Regan, Durham Lewis and wife Rebecca J., and James W. Regan, Neill Regan, Nancy Regan and A. V. Regan, Minors, by their Guardian and next friend, H. B. Regan, vs. John A. Davis and wife Mary B.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court, that John A. Davis and wife Mary B., reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

William Mills vs. Laura S. Treadwell & W. S. Pemberton.
Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Laura S. Treadwell and W. S. Pemberton, the above-named Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in Feb'y 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to Plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of Montgomery Court of Equity, at Office in Troy, the 28th Dec'r 1860.

87*6w E. J. GAINES, C. M. E

State of North Carolina.
RICHMOND COUNTY.

William McRae, Arch'd L. McRae, James Stewart and wife Christian, Arch'd McRae and wife Mary, John Leitch, Jr., and wife Nancy, Daniel McLean and wife Sarah, James Q. R. McRae, and the Heirs of Flora McRae, dec'd, who was the wife of William McRae, to-wit: Duncan Carmichael and wife Mary, Abigal McRae, Christian Ann McRae, Malcom John McRae, and Margaret McRae, Sarah Jane McRae, Hector W. McRae and Daniel McRae, Minors by their Guardian William McRae, vs. Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae.

IN EQUITY.—Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that the defendants in this cause, Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae, to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, in and for Richmond County, on the third Monday in March next, at the Court House in Rockingham, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John D. Shaw, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in September A. D. 1860.

93*6w] JOHN D. SHAW, C. & M. E.

ON Tuesday, the 8th of Jan'y Court, my CARPET BAG, containing my Notes and some Land papers, was taken from the Counting Room of Col. Cochran, by some gentleman through mistake, or by some person with other motives. The notes which I remember were: One on D. B. Nicholson, for $150, dated about the 1st Jan'y, 1857; one on Elijah Covington of S. C., for $167 and some cents, dated the 10th Nov., 1860; one on N. T. Bowden for $66 50, dated the 1st Jan'y, 1858; one on N. T. Bowden & John Gay for $28 or $29, date not recollected. Said note was made payable to A. H. Ingram; one other note of $5, made payable, I believe to R. T. Steele; one note on W. B. Jordan & R. Bowden for $72, dated some time in Sept., 1859; one on W. A. McKenzie for $49 and some cents, dated about the 1st Jan'y, 1860; one on J. A. McKenzie for about $50, dated 13th Jan'y, 1860; one on A. C. Robinson for $100, dated in the fall of 1858, with a credit of about $42, dated about the 1st of October, 1859; said note was made to A. E. Clark; one on J. Luther for $60, due some time in December, 1858; one other for $8, dated some time in Jan'y, 1858; said note was made payable to a man called Stanley; one on Samuel Crouch, Jr., for $54 16, dated 7th Jan'y, 1861; one on Mastin Baldwin, for $28 18, dated 18th Jan'y, 1858; one other for $12, due 1st Jan'y, 1860; one on James Haywood, Sr., for $16 36, dated 30th 1859; one other for $12 and some cents, dated some time in 1857; Wilson Haywood is surety to the above note; one on T. E. Scarborough for $12 23, dated in March or April, 1855; one on A. F. Scarborough for $5 92, dated 6th July, 1858; one on Thomas Dunn for $8, dated about the 1st Jan'y, 1860; one on William McAulay, John McAulay and Martin McAulay for $116, dated some time in Oct. 1856, with a credit of $90 some time in Dec., 1857, and another on the 5th Jan'y, 1860, of $10; one on John McAulay for $9 83, dated 1st Jan'y, 1850; one on Charnel Hight for $52 65, dated 23d April, 1859, with a credit of $1 on the same day; one on Robert Thomas for $7 80 or 90 cts, dated 22d May, 1858; one on M. W. Hines for $4 62, dated 13th Nov., 1860; one on Miss Isabella Morrison for $8, date not recollected; said note was made payable to Jackson McRae; one on Aaron Wright for $5 23, dated 5th July 1859; one on Moses Baldwin for $12 94, dated 30th Dec. 1859; one other for $8, with a credit of $6, dates not recollected; said note was made to J. M. Bradley; one on Benjamin Harris for $25 84, dated 21st May 1859, with a credit of $12, about the 1st of Jan'y 1860; one on Belia Harris for $7 16, dated 23d April 1859; one on John Le Grand for $27 54, dated 28th Sept. 1860; one on Wilson Haywood for $8 15, dated 21st May 1859; one other for $13, due 1st Jan'y 1859; one on E. J. Skinner for $30 78, dated 9th Jan'y 1858; one on M. Lemons & C. Cellis for $5, dated some time in 1857; one on John W. Ewing for $25, due some time 1857; one other for $16 85, dated 18th May 1858; three notes on W. B. Green, the first of $50, due 1st Jan'y 1862; the 2d of $50, due 1st Jan'y 1863; the 3d of $36 and some cents, due 1st Jan'y 1864; one on Allen Jordan for about $14; one on Allen Jordan for about $30, made to C. Buie; said note has on it some small credits; one other note made payable to A. E. Clark, amount not recollected—the dates of said notes not recollected; one on John A. McKenzie for about $44, has on it a credit, amount not recollected; one on Hector McKenzie for between $9 and $10, due 28th May 1857; one judgment against the estate of John Chappell for $10 02, dated 28th July 1859.

There were several other small notes which I do not now remember. Also, several receipts. I forewarn all persons from trading for any of the above notes, or any other notes made payable or endorsed to me.

I also caution all persons against paying any notes made to me other than myself. I will pay a liberal reward to any one who will return, or give me any information about said Carpet Bag, and contents.

D. P. CLARK.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 18. 89*3teow-pd

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

Almanacs for 1861—Second supply just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Jan'y 9.

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States

July 16. E. J. HALE & SON.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.
Richard D. Davis agent for F. M. & W. L. Meadows, vs. John P. Fuller.
Original Attachment and Levy made—Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, John P. Fuller, resides beyond the limits of the State so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John P. Fuller to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead or answer to said Attachment, or the conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his LAND, lying on the head of Beaver Creek, on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, and reaching within a quarter of a mile of the Rail Road, containing 320 Acres, some of which is cleared, some good bottom Land yet to clear. A large two story Dwelling HOUSE, a new Kitchen and good Stable, a fine place to take in travellers; two Springs within reach of the house, a wagon yard where much manure is accumulated, with a new well of the best water; the very place to set up work shops, black-smithing, wagon-making; making ploughs, spirit barrels, shoes, &c., would do well, the road being quite public. The very best of white oak and other timber can be brought down from Moore County on the cars very cheap, and to a point within half a mile of the place. The range for cows, hogs and sheep, is exceedingly large and good, the creeks and branches are full of reeds, dry cattle winter very well without feeding. Any quantity of fire wood can be cut on the Land and sent to town on the rail cars. I have raised very good corn here without manure. It is the best land for peas, potatoes and water melons I ever saw; we keep water melons, when we have them, in the portico where they can be easily seen from the road, they sell fast and at a fair price. I planted a few scuppernongs last spring, they grew finely. This is an excellent location for orchards, the spring frosts are quite light; a pure aired high section, as healthful as the mountains.

A. McARTHUR.

Jan. 28. 91*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 21, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

NOTICE THIS.

ON last Thursday night, the 24th of this inst., there was Stolen from my Stable, a Clay Bank MARE. Said Mare had a white spot in her forehead about the size of a person's hand. Two or three of her feet are white, with white mane and tail. By close examination a person may discover that she is a little hip-shotten.

A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given to any person that may take up said Mare and deliver her to me at the Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. Also, a reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the detection of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice. Any intelligence concerning the Mare will be thankfully received. The said Mare was last heard of at James Riddle's Esq., on the Plank Road leading from the Gulf to Fayetteville, and supposed to be on the road to South Carolina.

THOS. DAURITY.

Gulf, N. C., Jan. 27. 93-4t*

SCOTCH GROVE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above well known plantation, in Richmond County, 3 miles east of Laurel Hill and six miles from the Rail Road, containing six hundred and sixty-seven acres of Land. There is a commodious Dwelling House and all other necessary out Buildings on the place, a Large Orchard, and Mill seat on a never failing stream. It can be treated for at private sale by applying to the subscriber, or N. McLean on the premises, until the 1st day of March. If not sold at private sale will be offered at public sale on that day, at Scotch Grove.

MIAL WALL.

Jan'y 29, 1861 93-*4tpd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT January Term, 1861, of Richmond County Court, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell. Those indebted to the intestate are notified to make payment. Those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE.

Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*2m

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 81-*